

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 167.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1849.

[PRICE 6d.]

WHITTINGTON CLUB and METROPOLITAN ATHENÆUM, 189, Strand.

On Thursday Evening next (to-morrow), January 25, 1849, Sir HENRY BISHOP, Prof. Mus. Oxon., will deliver the FIRST of a COURSE of TWO LECTURES on THE PROGRESS of SECULAR MUSIC in ENGLAND during the SEVENTEENTH and EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES, with Vocal Illustrations by

The Misses WILLIAMS,
Mr. T. WILLIAMS, Mr. ALFRED NOVELLO,
Mr. BARMBY.

To commence at Eight o'clock.

Admission to Lectures:—Members free, on producing their Tickets, with the privilege of obtaining Tickets for their friends at sixpence each. Non-Subscribers, One Shilling.

Books of the words may be obtained of the Secretary.

P. BERLYN, Secretary.

189, Strand, January 19th, 1849.

NEW BAPTIST CHURCH, ISLINGTON.

ON SUNDAY NEXT, January 28th, a DISCOURSE will be delivered in the MORNING, by Mr. EDWARD MIALL, at the commodious ATHENÆUM HALL, 107, Upper-street.

Service commences at 11 o'clock.

The Evening Service at Half-past Six, as usual.

THE REV. W. BROCK, of Bloomsbury Chapel, will PREACH a SERMON (D.V.) TO-MORROW EVENING (Thursday), January 25, 1849, at SHOULDHAM-STREET CHAPEL, near the Edgeware-road.

Service to commence at Half-past Seven.

REGIUM DONUM.

AT a MEETING held at the Congregational Library, Dec. 12, 1848,

The Rev. GEORGE SMITH in the chair,

the following Resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1. That this Board renews its oft-repeated protest against the *Regium Donum*, as being, in effect and fact, an endowment by the State for the ministers of religion.
2. That judging from the recent discussions in Parliament, that the Government, as such, for various political reasons, has neither the intention, nor the wish, to withdraw the *Regium Donum* from the "Miscellaneous Estimates,"—feels itself imperatively called upon to remonstrate earnestly, and year by year, by petition to Parliament, against voting the public money on account of this most impolitic and vexatious grant.
3. That, believing it possible that many brethren may be in such circumstances as to require more assistance than can be obtained from the charitable funds already in existence, this Board will, on the discontinuance of the parliamentary grant, assist in ascertaining, and, according to its ability, relieving, the wants of such poor and suffering brethren.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

A YOUNG LADY, who is desirous of employing a few hours a day in giving LESSONS upon the PIANO FORTE, is anxious to obtain, within three miles of Islington, a few PUPILS under twelve years of age. Terms moderate. Satisfactory references will be given.

Address A. B., Messrs. Ward and Co., Paternoster-row.

THE PROTESTANT DISSENTERS' GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, HENDON, MIDDLESEX.

(Instituted 1807.) will re-open, after the Christmas recess, on MONDAY, the 29th of JANUARY, 1849. That day and the day following being allowed for the assembling of the Pupils the classes will be arranged, and studies will commence, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st of JANUARY.

Application for admission of Pupils may be addressed to the Treasurer, Thomas Piper, Esq., Denmark-hill, Camberwell; the Chaplain, Rev. S. S. England; or the Head Master, Thomas Priestley, Esq., at the Institution; the Secretary, Rev. Algernon Wells, Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, London.

THE SOCIAL, INTELLECTUAL, AND MORAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

A PRIZE of FIFTY POUNDS is hereby offered for the best ESSAY on the above subject. The work will be expected to contain a brief, but comprehensive, statement of the present condition of the people, and the great importance of its being improved and elevated. It is required, also, that it should fairly and candidly discuss the adaptation or deficiency of the means now employed for that purpose, and propose a well-digested scheme of remedial measures; such measures to have especial reference to the Temperance Movement—Ragged Schools—Educational and Mechanical Institutions—the Press—and the best means of bringing Religious Influence to bear more immediately and directly on the bulk of the population.

The ESSAY must be written in a terse, lucid, and comprehensive style. In order that it may be widely circulated, its length should not exceed 150 pages of Bourgeois, Demy Octavo; and its price, when published, should not exceed ONE SHILLING.

The Manuscripts to be sent in on or before May 1st, 1849, addressed to JOHN SNOW, 35, Paternoster-row. The Manuscripts must be signed with some peculiar initial, with a sealed note containing the real name and address of the writer; such note not to be opened till the determination of the Adjudicators is known.

The names of the Adjudicators will shortly be announced.

COCOA is a nut, which, besides farinaceous substance, contains a bland oil. The oil in this nut has one advantage, which is, that it is less liable than any other oil to rancidity. Possessing these two nutritive substances, Cocoa is become a most valuable article of diet; more particularly if, by mechanical or other means, the farinaceous substance can be so perfectly incorporated with the oil, that the one will prevent the other from separating. Such an union is presented in the Cocoa prepared by JAMES EPPS, homoeopathic chemist, 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London; and thus, while the delightful flavour, in part dependent on the oil, is retained, the whole preparation will agree with the most delicate stomach.

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, for MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE BY MODERATE PREMIUMS. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh: 14, St. Andrew's-square.
London: 12, Moorgate-street, Bank.

The Scottish Provident Institution is the only Office which combines the advantages of Mutual Assurance with Moderate Premiums. The Premiums are, at early and middle ages, about 20 per cent. below those of most other Mutual Offices, and in some instances 25 per cent. lower.

This Society, being mutual, is free from the necessity of a nominal, or the burden of a real capital. Thus, dividends, and similar charges on the funds, are avoided.

The first septennial valuation, in December, 1845, afforded most satisfactory results, which are detailed in the published report.

The peculiar and leading advantages of this Office may be thus briefly stated:—

PREMIUMS 20 or 25 PER CENT. LOWER than in most other similar Offices, at early and middle ages. Thus, the Premium of the Equitable, at age 30 for £1000, would, at once, in this Office, assure £1,257; which is obviously equivalent to a present bonus of £257, exclusive of prospective profits.

Premiums may be wholly paid in one sum, or in 7, 14, or 21 annual payments. The 21 years' scale little exceeds that of most similar Offices for the whole of life.

Exemption from entry charges, &c.
Liberal provisions for Members wishing to discontinue their payments; the Society being thus bound by its Deed of Constitution.

PROFITS all assigned to the assured, on a principle peculiar to this Office, and which is at once equitable, secure, and especially beneficial to good lives. The surplus is reserved entire for those Members who survive the period at which their premiums, with accumulated interest, amount to the sums assured, to be thereafter divided according to the values of their several policies. It is evident that much larger profits may thus accrue to the participants than by the usual system of other Offices, even though their premiums are considerably higher.

More detailed illustrations of the effects of this principle may be obtained at the Offices.

SPECIMENS OF PREMIUMS TO ASSURE £100 FOR WHOLE LIFE AND FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

(These Rates include a prospective share in the whole profits of the Institution.)

Age.	Payable for whole of Life.	Payable for 21 years only.	Age.	Payable for whole of Life.	Payable for 21 years only.
25	£118 0	£210 8	36	£28 2	£3 0 11
26	118 6	211 3	37	29 8	3 2 2
27	119 2	211 11	38	31 3	3 3 6
28	119 11	212 10	39	32 11	3 4 10
29	2 0 8	213 8	40	34 9	3 6 4
30	2 1 6	214 6	41	36 8	3 7 10
31	2 2 6	215 5	42	38 8	3 9 5
32	2 3 5	216 4	43	40 11	3 11 1
33	2 4 6	217 5	44	43 3	3 12 10
34	2 5 7	218 6	45	45 9	3 14 9
35	2 6 10	219 8			

All necessary information and forms may be obtained on application at the principal Offices in Edinburgh, London, Glasgow, and Manchester, or from any of the Provincial Agents.

WILHELM OWEN HARRIS,

Office, No. 12, Moorgate-street. Secretary for London.

COALS.

COCKERELL and Co. (late Beard and Co.) quote from the Coal Exchange Registry, (published by authority of the Corporation,) that during the last year (1848), 3,418,340 tons of coals were brought into London, and out of this large quantity little more than one-fifth, viz., 734,355 tons were best coals; from whence the inference is clear, and the fact undeniable, that although the great majority of consumers order best coals, very few families obtain them. C. and Co. continue to deal ONLY IN BEST COAL; viz.—Stewart's, Hetton's, Lambton's, Haswell's, and Hartlepool, to which their trade has been confined for the last fifteen years. Present cash price, 25s. per ton. Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars.

DAKIN'S ROYAL PATENT COFFEE.

ON introducing this extraordinary and highly-important invention it will be necessary, in the first instance, to point out the evils and imperfections arising from all other principles of roasting and preparing coffee at present in use.

Coffee is almost universally roasted in an iron cylinder, which is turned by hand or steam power over a coke fire. The coffee is let in and out of the cylinder by means of a slide, which is the whole length of the cylinder, and which it is next to impossible to render perfectly air-tight; the consequence of this defect is, that the sulphurous and noxious fumes of the coke penetrate into the cylinder and mingle with the coffee. We will suppose, however, the cylinder containing the coffee to be placed over the fire, which is then covered in, cylinder and all, and the process of roasting to be commencing. The first evidence of this fact is the vegetable vapour which is given off by the coffee, and which vapour is more or less impregnated with gallic and malic acids, which acids, acting upon the iron, form gallates and malates with that metal. The heat continues, the vapour is condensed, and forms a most noxious fluid, which is mingling with the coffee, and by the increasing heat is again vaporized, and is assisted in its destroying work by one of the most powerful acids known; namely, by the pyroigneous acid, which is now beginning to be given off by the coffee most freely. This vicious acid continues forming with the iron the acetate thereof, and imparting the same to the coffee, which receives, in addition, a sulphurous flavour from the coke. It should be observed, that so astonishingly great is the quantity of pyroigneous acid formed, that many ounces may be collected from the roasting of a single hundred weight of the berry. The action of the pyroigneous acid upon either iron or copper cylinders is well known; with the former a compound is formed which, if not decidedly injurious to health, gives to the berry a most acrid and disagreeable flavour; whilst with the latter, the result is verdigris.

Again, by the usual roasting process, which is nothing more nor less than a species of destructive distillation, what possible

chance has the aroma of this valuable berry of being properly developed? Supposing, for one moment, that it were properly developed, it is well known to be exceedingly volatile, and would quickly escape through the crevices in the slide of the cylinder; whilst the vegetable vapour, being exceedingly sluggish, and containing the vicious and noxious acids, would remain behind, giving to the coffee that cankerous, acrid, and metallic taste, that renders the infusions of this otherwise most valuable and wholesome berry a beverage avoided by the delicate, and highly injurious to the health of many who consume it.

For guarding against all these evils, and for doing away with all these long-complained-of imperfections, her Most Gracious Majesty has been pleased to grant to Dakin and Co. her Royal Letters Patent.

The plan on which "Dakin's Royal Patent Coffee" is roasted and prepared is as follows:—The iron cylinder is altogether done away with, and the coffee is never, under any circumstances, allowed to come in contact with iron. A SILVER cylinder is substituted, and the heat is obtained by means of the atmospheric air passed over hot plates, by which plan, as neither the fire, nor the fumes thereof, are in any way allowed to be in contact with the cylinder, the evils arising from the sulphurous vapours of the coke mixing with the coffee are entirely avoided. The Silver cylinder is so constructed, that through apertures made for the purpose, the vegetable vapour which contains the vicious acids from the coffee, is allowed to escape; whilst the apertures being closeable at pleasure, are immediately closed as soon as this, the first part of the process of roasting, is accomplished. The Silver cylinder then becomes air-tight, and the aroma, which otherwise would escape, is condensed on the berry, which thereby contains all its valued and inherent excellence. The Coffee, after being sufficiently roasted in a Silver cylinder, and after being cooled down in a Silver cooler, is ready for purchasers who buy their coffee whole; whilst the coffee that is supplied ground is pulverized between powerful stones, and for better preservation from the atmosphere is recommended to purchasers packed in glass bottles, containing two pounds each, which are corked down air-tight, and sealed with the Royal Arms.

DAKIN and Co. will have great pleasure in showing many testimonials which they have received from the most eminent physicians, surgeons, and gentlemen of the faculty, as to the beneficial effects and advantages of "Dakin's Royal Patent Coffee." The following certificate of Mr. Alfred S. Taylor, and Mr. Arthur Aikin, the great authorities on chemistry, medical jurisprudence, and the sanitary question, will, however, no doubt, be deemed conclusive:—

"We hereby certify that we have chemically examined four varieties of coffee, namely, best Mocha, Jamaica, very Fine and Good Plantation (Ceylon) Coffee, both in the raw state, and as prepared and roasted by the patent process of Messrs. Dakin. We have likewise chemically examined samples of the same varieties of coffee, roasted at the same time in the usual way, and the result of this examination is, that in delicacy of flavour, odour, and as an article of diet, the coffee prepared by Messrs. Dakin's process is, in our judgment, superior to that prepared in the ordinary way.

"We have also examined the apparatus used by Messrs. Dakin for roasting coffee, and we find that all the surfaces with which the coffee comes in contact during this process are of silver. We find, also, that great care is taken so to regulate the degree of heat and the mode of its application as to render necessary a longer time and lower temperature to effect the roasting, whereby all risk of charring the berry or of producing empyreumatic oil is prevented, the separation of acid vapour is more gradual and complete, and a larger portion of aroma is retained than occurs in the usual methods of coffee roasting.

"The process of Messrs. Dakin appears to us, therefore, in a chemical view, better adapted than any yet suggested for procuring roasted coffee in a pure and wholesome form.

"ARTHUR AIKIN,

"ALFRED S. TAYLOR, F.R.S.

Lecturers on Chemistry in Guy's Hospital.

"Chemical Laboratory, Guy's Hospital, Aug. 9, 1848."

PRICE CURRENT OF "DAKIN'S ROYAL PATENT COFFEE."

In addition to the following, DAKIN and Co. have the best Coffees procurable from Demerara, Dominica, Malabar, Sumatra, Java, Padang, St. Domingo, Batavia, Havannah, Brazil, Bahia, Cuba, La Guayra, Porto Rico, &c.

	Per lb.
	s. d. s. d.
Common Coffee.....	0 9 to 0 11
Ceylon.....Good quality.....	1 0 to 1 2
Fine Plantation.....	1 4 to 1 6
Berbeco.....Fine to finest.....	0 10 to 1 4
Jamaica.....Good to fine.....	0 11 to 1 4
Very fine to finest.....	1 6 to 1 10
Costa Rica.....A strong and good Coffee.....	1 2 to 1 6
Mocha.....Choice old to finest aged.....	1 5 to 1 10

SELECTED SORTS—Whole or ground.

Common Coffee.....	0 10
Very good and strong.....	1 2
Very strong and full flavoured.....	1 4
Rich and fine flavoured Coffee.....	1 6
Particularly choice Coffee.....	1 8

The above are also supplied in 2lb. bottles, which bottles are charged 3d. each, and the same is allowed for them when returned.

The following sorts are supplied in sealed bottles, containing two pounds each, and no charge is made for the bottles:—

	s. d.
Two pounds of good sound Coffee, in a sealed bottle.....	2 6
Two pounds of strong and fine flavoured Coffee, in a sealed bottle.....	3 0
Two pounds of very choice and excellent Coffee, in a sealed bottle.....	3 6
Two pounds of the finest old mountain Coffee, mellow in ripeness and richness of flavour, in a sealed bottle.....	4 0

DAKIN and COMPANY, Patentees, NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

Gentlemen of science, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to inspect the machinery and apparatus employed in the roasting, &c., of Dakin's Royal Patent Coffee, and to view the whole in action, and Coffee constantly roasting, &c., at the warehouses of Dakin and Co., in Shoemaker-row—within a stone's throw of Number One, where an assistant is in waiting to accompany visitors to the warehouses, and to explain the whole of the ROYAL PATENT PROCESS for roasting and preparing coffee.

INS. BRITISH MUSEUM

GENERAL PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
4, HORSE-SHOE-COURT, LUDGATE-HILL.

MIALL AND COCKSHAW beg to inform their Friends and the Public that, having an extensive assortment of type, both for Book-work and Jobbing, they are prepared to execute all descriptions of Printing, with every attention to neatness and despatch, and on very moderate terms.

Estimates for printing Books, Catalogues, Reports, &c., furnished on the shortest notice, and every facility afforded for carrying them through the press.

Engraving, Stereotyping, and Copperplate and Lithographic Printing, executed in the first style and on moderate terms.

BEST STATIONERY AT REDUCED PRICES.

F. W. RALPH,

36, THROGMORTON-STREET, BANK.

THE SYSTEM adopted is to supply the very best articles at the lowest possible prices, for cash payments, to meet the demand for economy.

MERCHANTS' ACCOUNT BOOKS

Made to any pattern, of the best papers, hot pressed, and bound in the most durable manner, in any style, (paged in type, with out additional cost,) on a scale of charges calculated to meet the times.

BEST WRITING PAPERS.

REDUCED CHARGES.

Fine large Commercial Post, 8s. per ream.
Best mercantile linen Post, 12s. per ream.
Superfine large blue wave Post, 16s. per ream.
Fine Bath Post, from 8s. per ream.
Fine Outside Post, 5s. per ream.
Super laid Foolscap, 12s. 6d., 18s., and 24s. per ream.
Superfine Note Paper, 4s. per ream.
Cream-laid Note Paper, 6s. per ream.
Extra super thick cream-laid Note, 9s. per ream.
Finest Satin or cream-laid Envelopes, 1s. per 100.
RALPH'S Adhesive Envelopes, 1s. per box, 9s. per 1000.
Linen Envelopes, reduced prices, from 2s. per 100.
Extra superfine Sealing Wax, 4s. per lb.
MORDAN and Co.'s Gold Pens, diamond points, 5s. each.
Improved Pen-cleaners, 2s. each.
RALPH'S Commercial Steel Pens, 2s. per gross.
These Pens are considered the best adapted for correspondence. Observe the name and address on each.
Samples of Papers, and Lists on application.—Stationery for Exportation on the best terms.
P.S. Country orders amounting to £3 delivered carriage free.
F. W. RALPH, Commercial Stationer, 36, Throgmorton-street, Bank.

FURNITURE AND LOOKING-GLASSES.

THE extensive celebrity of JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, for twenty-five years, for all articles appertaining to the Upholstering Business, affords a certain guarantee to all purchasers from his Stock, that whatever they may select will be of the most approved fashion and best workmanship, moderately charged.

A tasteful assortment, suitable to the decoration of the Dining, Drawing-room, Library, and Boudoir, is uniformly kept, comprising Chairs, Tables, Pier and Chimney Glasses, Obsolete, Drawers, Wardrobes, Carpets, Mattresses, and Bedding, at regularly fixed prices, corresponding with the wants or elegances of Household Economy, offered on terms with which none but first-rate houses can successfully compete.

Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained, on application, by any party who may be desirous to make special contract for any requisites for the commencement or completion of Housekeeping, coupled with suggestions essential to ensure comfort and respectability.

PRESENT TARIFF.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Solid rosewood chairs, French polished..	0 15 0	ea. to 1 2 0
Sets of eight mahogany ditto	4 4 0	.. 4 10 0
Sets of eight mahogany Trafalgar	4 16 0	.. 5 10 0
Gondola easy chairs (in leather)	1 8 0	.. 1 16 0
Langham easy chairs, spring stuffed	1 1 0	.. 1 8 0
Reclining chairs, in leather, spring stuffed	2 0 0	.. 3 5 0
Mahogany lounging chairs, carved throughout, spring stuffed, in morocco, on patent castors	3 4 0	.. 3 10 0
Couches, with loose squabs, all hair	2 15 0	.. 3 15 0
Mahogany loo tables, French polished	2 11 0	.. 2 14 0
Rosewood ditto, on pillars	3 10 0	.. 4 8 0
Rosewood chiffoniers, with carved backs and marble tops, 3 ft., carved	3 5 0	.. 3 10 0
4 ft. carved mahogany sideboard, with drawers and four doors, cellarets and trays, complete, French polished	4 12 0	.. 5 15 0
Mahogany dining tables, with sliding frames, loose leaves, and castors	3 12 6	.. 5 5
Mahogany bedsteads, with cornices or poles, sacking or lath bottoms, polished	4 0 0	.. 4 15 0
Superior ditto, massive pillars, carved, double screwed, and bracketed round	6 6	.. 7 15 6
3-foot 6-inch elliptic wash-stands, marble tops	2 12 6	.. 3 12 6
Dressing tables, en suite	2 5 0	.. 2 11 0
Winged wardrobe, with drawers in centres	8 10 0	.. 15 0 0
3 ft. mahogany or japanned chest of drawers	2 5 0	.. 2 15 0
Chamber chairs, with cane or willow seat	0 3 0	.. 5 0
Chimney glasses, in gilt frames, 30 by 18 to 40 by 24 in.	2 1 0	.. 17 0
Alva or Wool Mattress, 4 ft. 6 in.	0 16 6	.. 17 6

* Shipping and Country Orders promptly executed, and the customary allowances made in all wholesale transactions.—December, 1847.

JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, 23, Pavement, Finsbury, London, to whom it is requested, as a favour, that all orders may be addressed in full.

S. S. BENSON'S £4 15s. GOLD WATCHES

—the same movements, in silver cases, at £2 15s.—at his manufactory, 63, CORNHILL, three doors from Bishopsgate-street.—S. S. BENSON begs respectfully to inform the public that while his entire stock of gold and silver watches are marked at the lowest possible price, no watch shall be put into the hands of his customers unless it is in every respect such as can be recommended. A large and beautiful stock can be selected from. Highly-finished movements, four holes jewelled, rich gold dials, and every improvement. A written warranty for two years, and sent post-free upon receipt of Post-office or banker's order. A splendid stock of fine gold chains at their weight for sovereigns. N.B.—The large profits usually charged upon watches have induced the proprietor to manufacture the whole of his stock, and the great quantity sold enables him to make them at the above very low prices. A discount of five per cent. allowed where two or more watches are taken.—63, Cornhill.

THE TEETH.—IMPORTANT.—It is not,

perhaps, generally known, that, in early life, the mouth can be made to assume the most regular and pleasing conformation, by the judicious treatment of the teeth. Even at a later period projecting teeth, and those other dental deformities which so unpleasantly affect the character of the mouth, may be removed without pain, and with entire safety. Thirty years of extensive and successful practice entitle Mr. Nicholles, Surgeon-Dentist, to speak with confidence on the subject, and also to affirm, that he has devised the most efficient mode of making and fixing artificial teeth, so that they can be worn without the slightest inconvenience, while they enable the wearer to masticate with perfect facility.

Mr. Nicholles attends at his Dental Surgery, No. 125, Regent-street, every day, from Twelve o'clock till Five.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE KINGDOM FOR WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES IS

WILLIAM PARKINS'S, MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 25, OXFORD-STREET (nearly opposite Soho-square), LONDON.

WRITING PAPERS and ENVELOPES are articles of vast consumption, and all parties who write are interested in knowing where to purchase them to advantage. Being PRACTICAL MANUFACTURING STATIONERS, and receiving all papers in large quantities in their rough unfinished state, direct from the mill, and cutting, pressing, and packing them on our own premises, enables us to give better articles, and charge lower prices than other stationers, few of whom are manufacturers. That parties who live at a distance may have the benefit of our system of business, we have arranged a list of prices, with a number to each sort of paper, &c. (which are scaled up in quarter-ream packets, and can be had at the same price as at per ream.)

Also, a SAMPLE PACKET of STATIONERY, containing upwards of THIRTY different sorts of Paper and Envelopes, each marked in pencil with a number corresponding with one in an accompanying List, by which arrangement all orders can be given and executed with facility. Price 6d., or sent free by post on receipt of twelve stamps.

As the prices are unusually low, "credit cannot be given," but where the order exceeds £2, a discount of one shilling in the pound is allowed, or the carriage paid to the country if a remittance is sent with the order.

NEUBER'S IMPROVED LIQUID GLUE

is impervious to damp or heat, without smell, and equal, if not superior in strength, to any other Glue. It is used as a cement for wood, stone, marble, ivory, glass, china and earthenware, plaster models, for every description of fancy work, and for household purposes. It may be used at a moment's notice, and requires no preparation. Price, dark, 8s.; pale, 10s. per gallon; and in bottles at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d.

NEUBER'S IMPROVED WATER VARNISH is without smell, perfectly washable, produces an elegant and durable polish, and requires no preparation of size. Price, full body, 10s.; flat, 8s. per gallon; and in bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Sold wholesale and retail by Messrs. NEUBER and WATKINS, Varnish and Japan Manufacturers, 4, Endell-street, Broad-street, Holborn, where samples may be obtained, or forwarded free on receipt of twelve postage stamps. Retail Warehouse, 76, Long-acre, two doors from Drury-lane.

N.B.—Respectable local agents are required for the sale of these articles in the provinces.

PATENT DESSICATED COFFEE.

JOHN RELFE, No. 4, Gracechurch-street, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has succeeded in making arrangements with the PATENT DESSICATING COMPANY (Davison and Symington, Patentees), for roasting Coffee. This principle is perfectly novel, being effected entirely by hot air; and has the peculiar advantage of improving the article both in colour, strength, and quality, preserving purity, richness of flavour, and all its aromatic qualities, whilst it excludes all burnt and acrid matter, which under the ordinary process invariably arises. It is recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty, as being especially adapted to persons of weak digestive organs.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Messrs. Davison and Symington, Apothecaries Hall.
"Gentlemen,—I have submitted the sample of coffee roasted by your improved process, left with me, to a careful chemical examination, and find it to be free from the strong, acrid, empyreumatic oil which gives to coffee, as ordinarily prepared, so much of its unpleasant flavour; and, doubtless, also its injurious effects on many constitutions; at the same time that it possesses all the fine aromatic properties unimpaired. It is also much more evenly roasted throughout its substance, and I consider a very great improvement on the old process.
"I remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,
"R. WARRINGTON, Chemical Operator."
"5, Old Burlington-street."

"Dear Sir,—I have been lately using the coffee which you sent me, prepared according to your invention, and I am of opinion that it is softer, is better flavoured, and is better suited to persons whose digestive organs are weak; and hence, that it is more wholesome than coffee which is roasted in the usual way, and which is often burnt or acrid.
"I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
"To R. Davison, Esq. JAMES COPLAND, M.D."

PALETOT EMPORIUM, 37, POULTRY.

T. PARKINS (from Messrs. H. I. and D. Nicoll's, Regent-street) offers the PALETOT, at the reduced price of Thirty-six Shillings; and the Double-Mill'd Substance, at the reduced price of £2 12s. 6d. Every kind of overcoat kept in stock in Albert Capes and Chesterfields.

Black Dress Coats... £2 7 6 Made from Saxony West of Do. Froek do., lined with silk... 2 15 0 England Cloth, patent finish, and fast colours.

Also, the new Coat, the OXONIAN, in black and other colours, at the moderate price of Thirty-five Shillings. This is one of the most graceful garments yet introduced, and is much preferred by many to the Dress Coat.

SAXONY DOUBLE-MILLED BLACK TROUSERS, Twenty-five Shillings, and FANCY TROUSERS and WAIST-COATS in great variety, of the newest designs, cut on scientific principles, and an excellent fit guaranteed.

The "PALETOT EMPORIUM" is the only establishment yet opened giving the quality, style, and workmanship of the best west-end tailors, at prices so moderate that all purchasers see they have good value for their money. The low prices of fine Continental and Australian Wools, with other circumstances, offer facilities for carrying out this arrangement which will be so strictly adhered to as to satisfy the most particular customer.—Paletot Emporium, 37, Poultry, near the Bank.

N.B.—Catalogues of prices sent free, per post, upon application.

DO YOU SUFFER TOOTH-ACHE?—If

so, use BRANDE'S ENAMEL for filling the decaying spots, rendering defective teeth sound and painless. Recommended by Physicians and Surgeons of the highest eminence. PRICE ONE SHILLING only; similar to that sold at 2s. 6d. May be had of Chemists everywhere.

TESTIMONIALS.—The Rev. J. Pady, Independent Minister, of Colyton, Devon, says:—"I applied it to two aching teeth, which have been quite easy ever since. I have waited to see whether the cure was lasting, which I am happy to say it is." W. Portway, of Clapton-hall, Dunmow, says:—"I have recommended it to fourteen persons, and in every case but one it has given that relief which they have long sought, and for which some of them have been at a very great expense; and the failure of that one was entirely through not properly mixing the enamel." Captain Thomas Wright, of No. 12 Newington-crescent, London, says:—"Brande's Enamel is the most effective and painless cure for tooth-ache I have ever found. I have no hesitation in recommending it to all sufferers." Mr. J. Sergeant, of the Medical-hall, Linton, says:—"I have known your Enamel used in many instances with the most perfect and satisfactory effect. Two or three cases have occurred during the last few weeks, of persons who contemplated having their teeth extracted; but, from their comparative soundness, I recommended them to try Brande's Enamel, and I have since been pleased to hear, that in each instance the parties have not only been free from the tooth-ache, but the teeth, which were formerly an intolerable nuisance, have again become useful in mastication." See numerous other testimonials in various newspapers, every one of which is strictly authentic.

If any difficulty in obtaining it occurs, send One Shilling and a Stamp to J. WILLIS, 4, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square, London, and you will ensure it by return of Post.

AGENTS WANTED.

RICHARD A. C. LOADER respectfully solicits all parties about to furnish, and requiring Furniture, to inspect his Stock, which will be found to consist of the newest designs of furniture, of the best seasoned materials, at the lowest possible prices.

Spanish mahogany easy chairs, in real morocco leather, £ s. d.	
stuffed all hair, and spring seats, with continuation mahogany mouldings to the backs, on patent castors	2 12 0
Mahogany sweep-back chairs, with Trafalgar seats, stuffed with all best horse-hair, in hair seating, carved spial polished	0 14 6
Sets of six, and two elbow, mahogany roll-over top Trafalgar chairs, in hair seating	5 5 0
Solid rosewood cabriolet drawing-room chairs, all hair stuffing	0 18 6
Rosewood couch to match, with cabriolet front, spring stuffing	4 17
Solid rosewood chairs, stuffed, and covered in damask	0 13 6
Rosewood couch to match	4 0 0
Mahogany couch, in hair cloth	3 13 6
Ditto, all best hair, and fine Spanish mahogany	6 6 0
Four-foot solid mahogany loo table, French polished	2 12 0
Four-foot fine mahogany loo table, with star top (very elegant)	4 14 6
Five-foot lath or sacking bottom four-post bedstead, with eight-foot mahogany pillars and cornices, or poles	4 14 6
Ditto, very superior	£5 15s. 6d. to 6 16 6
Four-post mahogany bedstead, without cornices	2 12 6
Japanned French bedsteads, all sizes and colours	1 3 6
Superior ditto	1 9 0
Mahogany half-tester bedstead, with cornices	3 10 0
Chimney glasses, in gilt frames	£2 2s. to 10 10 0
Dressing glasses, in mahogany frames	5s. to 1 12 0

RICHARD A. C. LOADER.

24, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON.

HAISE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS, PRICE TEN GUINEAS.

HAISE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS, which has now become so celebrated, consists of twelve pair of zinc and silver plates, and a most complete regulating apparatus, with wire, handles, &c. The whole is contained in a neat mahogany box, about two feet long, one foot high, and one foot broad; and when in action it is an ornament to any drawing-room, and is, in short, perfection itself. From the weakest to the strongest power there are fifteen gradations, the use of which is described in Mr. Halse's sixth and seventh letters on Medical Galvanism, to which he begs to call the reader's attention. The extraordinary cures he has made by means of Galvanism have so astonished the whole medical world, that he is now justly patronized by the highest of the medical profession; and, although it may not be believed, it is still, nevertheless, a fact, and well known to his numerous patients, that he has generally one or two gentlemen of the medical profession under him as patients. To galvanize between forty and fifty patients a day, as Mr. Halse and his assistants are in the habit of doing, it is absolutely necessary that the galvanic apparatus should be brought to the height of perfection; and such, he flatters himself, he has accomplished, as the undermentioned testimonials will prove.

The apparatus is constructed on so simple a principle, that the most unscientific will not have the least difficulty in using it, as the fullest instructions are given how to use it, and also medical advice how to apply it, by the patient minutely describing his complaint. Therefore patients in the country need not go to the expense of a journey to London, as they can galvanize themselves by means of this apparatus, at their own residences, and with perfect safety, as the power can be regulated so accurately that an infant may be galvanized with it, without even causing it to cry; and in a moment the power of it can be so increased that the most powerful man would not like to receive its influence a second time. The most timid need not be afraid of using it, as the power of it is entirely under command.

The following are a few extracts from the Press, in addition to those previously inserted:—

HAISE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—From the *Wesleyan*.—"That Mr. Halse stands high as a medical galvanist, and that he is generally considered as the head of his profession, are facts which we have long known; but we did not know until very recently that he had brought the galvanic apparatus to such a high state of perfection, that an invalid may galvanize himself with the most perfect safety. We happen to know something of galvanism ourselves, and we can truly say that his apparatus is far superior to anything of the kind we ever beheld. To those of our invalid friends, therefore, who may feel desirous of testing the remedial powers of galvanism, we say, apply at once to the fountain head. To secure beneficial results, it is necessary, as we can from experience assert, to be galvanized by an apparatus constructed on the best principles; for, although the sensation experienced from the smallest machines of the common construction during the operation is very similar to that experienced by Mr. Halse's machines, yet the effects afterwards produced are vastly different, the one producing a feeling of exhaustion, and the other a feeling of renewed vigour. Mr. Halse particularly recommends galvanism for the restoration of muscular power in any part of the body which may be deficient of it."

HAISE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—The following is extracted from the *Magazine of Science* for April:—"We are continually in receipt of letters from medical men, inquiring the best form of Galvanic Apparatus for medical purposes, the essential requisites being constancy of action, and to be always ready for use at a moment's notice. To those medical friends we reply, write to Mr. Halse, and order one of his Portable Galvanic Apparatus, and you may take our word for it you will find them all that you can desire. His battery is constructed of zinc and silver plates, and he has so arranged his regulating apparatus, that the practitioner may apply just what power he may think proper. It is the most perfect thing we ever beheld; and we do not see how it is possible, for medical purposes, to improve upon it. It is well known that quantity of fluid is the great desideratum in medical galvanism. Now, in the small machines which are usually sold, it is very evident to any one who knows anything of the principles of galvanism, that the quantity of fluid which circulates through the body of the patient is next to nothing, although the shock may be very powerful; for the human body is an imperfect conductor, and it requires a series of plates to enforce the current through an imperfect conductor. In Mr. Halse's apparatus there are both quantity and intensity brought into action; and yet his machine is constructed in so beautiful a manner that even an infant may be galvanized by it without the least unpleasantness. As men of science, we conscientiously recommend Halse's Portable Galvanic Apparatus in preference to all others."

GALVANISM.—The application of Galvanism as a medical agent appears to be all the rage in the metropolis. Its professors have played the very deuce with the Cold-water Doctors, for the Medical Galvanists pretend to accomplish fully as much as the Hydropathists; and, as the cold-water treatment is, without doubt, a very disagreeable one, whilst the galvanic treatment has nothing disagreeable about it, patients now generally resort to the latter. Mr. W. H. Halse may be considered the leader in this new branch of medical science, for whoever heard of galvanic rings, galvanic bracelets, garters, bands, &c., before he made galvanism so popular? If galvanism be as powerful a remedial agent as it is pretended to be, the thanks of the invalid public are due to Mr. Halse, and to him alone, for it; for without his extraordinary improvements in the galvanic apparatus, the application of galvanism would be worse than useless. That Mr. Halse ranks high as a Medical Galvanist is evident from the fact that the most eminent physicians of the metropolis invariably recommend their patients to him, where they think galvanism will be of service.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Invalids may be supplied with Mr. Halse's Pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM gratuitously, by forwarding him two stamps for the postage of it. His residence is at 23 Brunswick-square, London.

THE Nonconformist.

'THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.'

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 167.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1849.

[PRICE 6d.]

CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:—	Making a Virtue of Necessity	66
The Working Classes and Religious Institutions.—Moral and Religious Causes of Alienation.....	Prison Discipline.....	67
The Tooting Paupers and the Tooting Pastor ..	Spirit of the Press.....	68
The Anti-state-church Movement	Foreign and Colonial News ..	68
Protestant Dissenting Deputies	The People's League and Petitions to Parliament ..	70
Lecture of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel.....	Mr. Pearson on Prison Discipline	70
Religious Intelligence	Law & Police Intelligence ..	71
Correspondence.....	Scrap from American Papers	71
The Working Classes and Religious Institutions ..	Court, and Personal News ..	72
Ireland.....	Literature	72
Postscript	Literary Miscellany	73
POLITICAL:—	Gleanings	75
Summary.....	Births, Marriages, &c.....	75
	Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.....	76
	The Gazette	76
	Markets	76
	Advertisements	76

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE WORKING CLASSES AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS CAUSES OF ALIENATION.

CHRISTIANITY, as contained in the Bible, and Christianity, as exemplified by its professed disciples, differ widely. In the one case, revealed truth exists in its native purity—in the other, it is combined with a considerable admixture of human alloy. The first is light, as it streams forth from its original fount—the last, the same light as it reaches the secluded, after having passed through a very imperfect and strangely discolouring medium. The former is comparatively little known to our masses—it is the latter which most frequently crosses their path, attracts their notice, and proves inadequate to the subjugation of their hearts. Candid and careful thought will, we apprehend, detect in the character of modern practical religion, the main cause of the feeble hold it has obtained over the minds of our working men.

It is defective in many respects—in those we are about to enumerate, especially.

Were we able to forget the gospel of God's book, and were we to search for a true notion of it in the character and conduct of those bodies which are understood to give to the world a living interpretation of it, we should be led, we think, to the following conclusions:—That feature of it which would strike us as being most prominent, and most characteristic, would be the large proportion in which external observances enter into its composition. It may almost be described as an endless round of spiritual means, trodden with as little concern for a spiritual result, as that cherished by the nun when counting the beads of her rosary. To be a regular attendant at a place of worship—to listen with decorum to what proceeds from the pulpit—to be present at, and occasionally to bear part in, more or less services on week-day evenings—to communicate with the church as often as it celebrates the Lord's-supper—to observe a daily form of domestic devotion—to read a certain class of books, and abstain from a certain class of acts, on Sundays—these things, all of which are expedient, and most of which are necessary, for the formation and exercise of Christian character, and for bringing the heart into contact with the truths, principles, and influences of religion, are regarded very much as constituting religion itself—or at any rate, the principal sphere in which its energies are to be displayed. When active and earnest within this sacred inclosure, evidence of its power is scarcely looked for elsewhere. Indeed, there are some walks of life, and those in which most of our time is spent, in which religion, as the master-principle, would be generally esteemed out of place. Behind the counter, in the warehouse, at market, on 'Change, Christianity is set aside by necessity, by custom, by the received maxims of the world, by the common notions of expediency which may chance to be uppermost. Between palpable dishonesty and Christian integrity—between downright lying and Christian truthfulness—between unbridled cupidity, and Christian

indifference to riches—in a word, between all the forms of evil sanctioned by the world's commercial code of morality, and the opposite virtues which Christianity prescribes—there is a tolerably wide belt of border-land, which religious men, in our day, seem to fancy they may consistently occupy, and the nether boundaries of which they may closely approach. Hence, the lofty, the generous, the pure, the truthful principles of the gospel, are seldom found to be embodied in a religious tradesman's modes and habits of business, or in a religious gentleman's laws of social etiquette, or in a religious citizen's maxims of State policy. To a great extent, the practical gospel of the present day can hardly be discovered out of the precincts of religious exercises and observances.

The gospel of our Lord and of his apostles was eminently a harbinger of gladness to mankind. It was brimful of humanity. It went amongst the people with a beneficence of spirit which overlooked no channel by which it could pour its blessings into their souls. All the conventional barriers between class and class it overstepped without effort. It proclaimed its mission to be to MAN, whatever his country, or his circumstances—man, in all his diversified relations—man, in all the varieties of his lot. Whilst its grand aim was to dry up, in every soul, the source of its miseries, by begetting in it an all-commanding principle of love, it neglected no avenue to the heart by which love might enter. It had sympathy for the wretched, even where it could give no direct assistance. Suffering, in every shape, elicited its tender concern. Disdaining to flatter the multitude, it made its voice heard, nevertheless, against injustice and oppression. The poor, the down-trodden, the slave, the orphans and outcasts of human nature, were made to feel its benignity. And there was a noble directness of purpose about it. It began its work of mercy at home. It saw, and set about remedying, the evils next at hand. It dealt with everything—pleasure, privation, leisure, business, devotion. It was scarcely better known in the circles of sacred exercises, than in the broad tracts of the world's occupations and pursuits. In short, Christianity, as exemplified in primitive times, was an overflowing source of living love to God and man, refreshing and fertilizing all the banks between which it flowed, and manifesting its virtues in every sphere and in every department of every-day life.

It cannot be concealed that religion as displayed by us is a much less noble thing. It talks rather than performs. It is ever busy in preparing itself—to do nothing in particular—pluming its pinions—but not with a view to soar. The evils which lie round its very door, it suffers to remain—when it essays enterprises of beneficence it goes to the antipodes. Long before this it might have won a moral influence all but irresistible wherever trade is done, wherever commerce makes its way, wherever politics are discussed, wherever the material interests of the great family of man are shaped or affected—and a Christian shopkeeper, a Christian manufacturer, a Christian merchant, a Christian legislator, might have been universally esteemed as the highest style of man in these positions. It is lamentably far enough, as we all know, from being the case. Such religion as exists, exercises a very feeble reformatory power in these departments. Its vivifying and purifying rays scarcely straggle beyond the chapel, the parlour, and the closet. Men, in general, do not feel when it comes amongst them, that it comes as a friend—as a spirit of benignity, veracity, justice, and gladness. Its cares are mainly selfish. Its modes of action are mechanical and exclusive. And instead of interpenetrating and sweetening all things, and thus assimilating all to its own professed spirit, it is a slowly-expanding concretion, becoming less and less capable of exercising a regenerating influence upon society.

The real question, then, after all, which we have to decide is not—why does Christianity fail? because, to a large extent, Christianity has not been tried—but why does not something which we call Christianity succeed? to which the reply is, simply because it is not what it professes to be—the main-

spring, or moving power of the whole man in all his relations.

The above description must of course be taken generally—as characteristic of the religion of our times. Some churches there may be of a much higher stamp—many individuals. We believe, too, that there is tendency to improvement—of which the wide-spread suspicion that we are radically defective somewhere, is strong corroboration. It must be remembered, too, that our purpose called for an exposure of the dark side of the picture, and that some pleasing characteristics of modern Christianity might have been pointed out. Yet, on the whole, we think here is enough of moral and spiritual ineptitude, to neutralize any wonder we may have felt at the little success of religious institutions among the masses.

But there is a still gloomier view of the subject. To myriads of our countrymen, the light of revealed truth is brought through the distorting medium only of a State Church, an engine of political monopoly and social oppression, baptised with the name of "The Church of Christ." Its influence for evil upon the poor can hardly be overrated. The amount of alienation and infidelity which it produces it would be difficult to compute. But we have dealt so largely and so repeatedly with this topic, that we have purposely, in these papers, passed it over almost in silence.

We shall not further extend our remarks on the causes to which we are disposed to assign much of the apathy and distaste evinced by working men to our religious institutions. We have refrained, as much as possible, from going into detail, partly to avoid irritating observations, and partly to make the most of our narrow limits. Next week, we purpose closing the discussion by a few practical suggestions.

THE TOOTING PAUPERS AND THE TOOTING PARSON.

WE know that "it is an ill wind which blows nobody any good," but it certainly never occurred to us that the frightful mortality among the pauper children at Tooting, would prove so perfect a piece of good luck to the rector of that place. Such, however, appears to be the case, and, as will be seen from the following letter, which has been placed in our hands, the reverend gentleman is not at all backward in appreciating the advantage:—

Tooting Rectory, 15th Jan. 1849.

SIR,—I have always felt anxious to afford every facility in my power to the interment of the children dying of cholera in your establishment.

In answer to your note, I beg to state that the fees due to myself and my clerk, in respect of each body buried, are thirty-one shillings and ten shillings respectively, in all £2 1s.

In respect of any future interments, which may be requested on behalf of children dying in your establishment, I must request the payment of these fees previous to burial, and also, that the fees already due (of which my clerk will shortly hand you an account) be paid as speedily as possible. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. W. GREAVES.

Mr. Scargill, Clerk of the Guardians, Clerkenwell.

This beats the phlegmatic gravedigger in "Hamlet" hollow! We say nothing as to the amount of the demand; but considering that, "in respect of each body buried," it might be said,—

"It's only a pauper, whom nobody owns!"

it seems to be rather a high price to set upon consecrated earth and clerical services. What strikes one most forcibly, is the perfect composure, and the thoroughly business-like air of the epistle. It is not a little startling, too, to find that cholera is regarded as being as natural a characteristic at "the establishment" at Tooting as is ague in the fens of Lincolnshire; for Mr. Greaves (O, ill-assorted name!) has "always felt anxious to afford every facility in his power to the interment of" its victims; and, now that this species of business is unusually brisk, he deems it prudent to enter into a new arrangement. Evidently, he does not think that "they are bad paymasters who pay before hand," for lest the run upon the Board of Guardians for these mortuary fees should drive them into the

Bankruptcy Court, he insists on having "money down!" "The account," to be handed over by "my clerk," must, we should think, be a curiosity in its way; though, after this letter, we should not expect to be tempted by the offer of "a liberal allowance on wholesale orders." What a pity that a man having such an eye to business, should not have arranged with Mr. Drouet that all the unhappy children should have died on his premises, instead of being passed to their own parishes. Seriously, however, this is not one of that class of letters which are said to be "as creditable to the heart as to the head of the writer;" and, if it does nothing else, it will serve to strengthen our desire for the extension of cemetery interment, and the consequent destruction of a system which makes the clergy, both State-church and Dissenting, more or less dependent for a livelihood on the mortality of their fellow-men.

Mr. Noel's Essay.—WHITFIELD CHAPEL, LONG-ACRE.—On Wednesday evening, the 10th inst., the Rev. David Martin delivered a lecture on the "Secession and Essay of the Hon. and Rev. B. Noel," in this chapel; being the first of a course of six, for a list of which see the *Nonconformist* of the 3rd inst. He said that in these stirring times ministers ought to do something to lead the public mind, and it was almost impossible in the ordinary course of pulpit instruction to avoid touching upon subjects which were, in the opinion of many, out of harmony with the sacredness of the Lord's-day. Among recent events, perhaps the most important were this secession and the appearance of this essay—the position of Mr. Noel in the Church—his candid, comprehensive, and extensive reading, as shown in his quotations from almost every writer *pro* and *con*, on the Church and State question—his sincerity as evinced in the great sacrifice of feeling he had made in separating from an affectionate congregation after a long, laborious, and successful pastorate—the enlarged views he had taken of his subject, and the courteous, Christianlike, but firm expression of his opinions, rendering his work perhaps the most remarkable that had been published for many years. The lecturer then read several passages showing very strikingly the varied evils resulting from the connexion of the Church and State. He then referred to Mr. Noel as the great ecclesiastical reformer of the nineteenth century, and compared him with the reformers of the sixteenth century, men who in fact were the founders of the present system—with the Puritans of the seventeenth century who seceded, not on great principles, but on questions of detail—with Wesley and Whitfield in the last century, who simply sought freedom—and with the Scotch Free Churchmen of the present day whom he designated as involuntary voluntaries; and pointed out his vast superiority to them all in the breadth of his principles and the solidity and foundation on which he rested them. This book would raise the question from one between man and man, to one between God and man—the great principles involved in the Union would be brought to the light of God's word, and that word would be examined with regard to its dispensational character—the bearings of the controversy on the piety, the intelligence, and the home and colonial missions of the Church, would become more and more apparent, and Christians generally would perceive more clearly the *real* question at issue, and while many would have their attention directed to it for the first time all would awake to a deeper sense of its surpassing importance. The great fact was, that in this respect the British constitution was wrong; the Queen was wrong in assuming the headship of the Church; the Legislature wrong in making laws for the Church; and the Church itself wrong in sacrificing Christ's crown-rights for the sake of State-pay. Constitutions, it had been well observed by Macintosh, were not made but grew, and men may throw institutions off as they do their clothes when they become too small for them. Even Lord John Russell, although noted for finality, could not object to this; for he was prepared to violate the constitution by admitting other denominations (as the Roman Catholics) to share the plunder of the public purse. The lecturer concluded, after having been listened to by a large and attentive audience for nearly two hours, by exhorting all to study the question, and make it a subject of conversation, till a strong public feeling should be produced and Christians should with earnestness pray for the separation as one of the chief means of ushering in the millennium.

A CLERGYMAN SUSPENDED.—On Friday, Chancellor G. H. Vernon pronounced sentence of suspension for six months on the Rev. Mr. Hale, vicar of Harewood, and rector of Goldsborough, Yorkshire. His offence was, using violent, personal, and improper language in the pulpit. On one occasion, when Viscount Lascelles was at church with his troop of yeomanry, Mr. Hale specified him from the pulpit as a "tawdry-laced-jacketed jackanapes and popinjay." On another occasion, alluding to a grand dinner at the Earl of Harewood's, Mr. Hale said in his sermon, "I took up the paper the other day, and saw a long account of what has been going on during the week. I saw they toasted the bishop of the diocese, and the clergy, when one of my rev. brethren got up hiccuping drunk to return thanks."

THE BURIAL SERVICE.—We are given to understand that the Bishop of Ely has sanctioned the instituting of proceedings in the Arches Court against the Rev. E. Dodd, minister of St. Giles's, for refusing to read the funeral service over the remains of the late William Stutes.—*Cambridge Advertiser.*

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

BIRMINGHAM.—(Abridged from the *Birmingham Mercury*, a new paper, recently started under highly respectable auspices, and advocating the separation of Church and State.)—On Tuesday evening last, a public meeting of the British Anti-state-church Association, took place in Highbury Chapel, Graham-street. Among those present were: Alderman Weston, Rev. John Baker, Rev. J. Cranbrook, Rev. G. Cheadle, George Edmonds, Esq., J. B. Hayes, Esq., James Fisher, Esq., Birdfield, the Rev. B. Grant, B.A., &c. Alderman Weston was called to the chair. The chairman, in an able speech, referred to the fact, that twenty years ago, being called upon to pay fourpence for Easter dues to the rector of St. Martin's (Dr. Curtis), he had refused to comply, deeming it an unreasonable demand. Payment was enforced; his goods were seized to the amount of £4; and an excitement was created in the town, which, happily, resulted in the freedom of Birmingham from Easter dues or offerings. He concluded by inviting discussion. The Rev. John Baker rose to move the first resolution:—"That this meeting have heard a quotation read from the Rev. J. C. Miller's sermon on bible-burning (in which the real design of the Anti-state-church Association is misrepresented), hereby repudiates the charge brought against the Association, of 'a desire to pull down the Protestant Church;' their only aim being that of separating the Church from the State, whose authority in Church government they do not recognise, viewing it as an encroachment upon the rights of conscience, and directly opposed 'to religious liberty and the Word of God.'" Mr. Baker ably supported the resolution; and after disposing of the misrepresentation referred to, and of a desire to pull down the Church, said, the only object of the Association was the separation of Church and State. Dissenters had faith in truth and the God of truth; and they were persuaded that without any aid from Government on this or any other subject, truth was great and would prevail [cheers]. They were told of the dangerous position of the Dissenters if the Church of England were taken away; to which they replied, "If we cannot exist by the vitality of truth, and if the Church cannot exist by the influence of truth, then, by all means, let both go; for neither are worth having." [Applause]. The effects of the union had been a frightful source of persecution and heart-burnings among Christians, and had been the greatest obstacle to Christian union; but if the Church were dissociated from the State, they would have at once in the Christian world the materials for a most evangelical alliance. The Rev. James Cranbrook seconded the motion. George Edmonds, Esq., moved:—"That as Dissenters generally espouse the principles of the British Anti-state-church Association, (at any rate by profession) it becomes a matter of duty with them to aid it by all possible means; and as the name they bear would indicate on their part, a conscientious objection to all State-interference with religion, it becomes them as conscientiously to forward the objects of the association by an interest in its proceedings, an attendance upon its meetings, and assistance to its funds." His speech was an admirable one, and we regret to be obliged, for want of space, even to give an outline of it. Mr. T. Shool, jun. (the honorary secretary of the Local Committee), briefly seconded the motion. The Rev. B. Grant moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting would take the opportunity of congratulating the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, upon his late secession from the establishment, which they regard as indicative of his attachment to the voluntary principle in matters of religion, and which is so fearlessly avowed in his manifesto on the question of Church and State; and while we hail his recent work as a valuable addition to our Nonconformist literature, we trust its pages will tend to the enlightenment of many on this important subject." J. Fisher, Esq., briefly seconded the motion, which, like all the previous ones, was carried unanimously. Thanks were then cordially voted to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

BILLERICAY.—The meeting of the Anti-state-church Association, held here on the 23rd inst., was a most successful one. Though it was a very damp and dark night, and many were prevented coming in from the neighbouring villages, the large room at the Crown Inn was completely filled. The Rev. B. H. Khlut occupied the chair, and, in addition to the deputation from London (Mr. Ebenezer Clarke, and Mr. Carvell Williams), the Rev. J. Hall, of Brentwood, and the Rev. H. Cock, of Ingatstone, addressed the meeting. The speeches were unusually long; but the audience remained till a late hour, listening with the deepest interest. "May you leave a blessing behind you, and take God's blessing with you," exclaimed a smock-frocked rustic, as the deputation were leaving the meeting.

WOODHAM-FERRIS, ESSEX, JAN. 17.—The meeting at this place was advertised to be held in the School-rooms, whence it was speedily found necessary to adjourn to the Independent Chapel, which was well filled. The chair was occupied by the Rev. J. H. Price, the minister, who stated very distinctly the object of the Anti-state-church Association, and gave some account of its operation. The Rev. Mr. Khlut and Mr. Ebenezer Clarke subsequently addressed the meeting, which was evidently deeply interested, and expressed its determination to help on the good work of the Association. A person present drily remarked, "There have been some

strange revelations to-night." We hope they will not be soon forgotten.

ROCHFORD, ESSEX, JAN. 18.—The meeting to receive the deputation of the Anti-state-church Association was held, agreeably to announcement, at the Old Ship Inn: the large room being crowded. The Rev. T. Hayward presided. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, the Rev. J. H. Price, of Woodham, the Rev. — Wagner, and Mr. E. Clarke (the deputation from the Anti-state-church Association). The audience, which seemed deeply interested, passed unanimous votes embracing the principles of the Association, and a determination to aid its operations. Although every opportunity was given here, as in all other places, for opponents to reply or to ask for explanations, none of the sons of the Church-and-state system ventured to defend her from the assaults of those who are now holding up to the world both her weakness and her injustice.

SOUTHMINSTER, JAN. 19.—A most crowded meeting was held in the very large school-room adjoining the Independent Chapel, in this place. The Rev. T. Winter presided, and delivered a very excellent address on the occasion, and the Rev. Mr. Gough, of Rochford, and the Baptist minister, took part. Mr. Ebenezer Clarke (the deputation) addressed the meeting at great length, and was listened to with the utmost attention. Not only was the school-room crowded, but the chapel adjoining was partially filled—wherever the audience could get within sight or hearing. This was one of the most animated meetings we have witnessed for a long time, and promises to be very effective. Upon the whole, it is clear that the Association receives everywhere a most hearty welcome, and it is difficult to determine whether the readiness to join in the agitation, or the kindness of friends to the several deputations who represent the society, predominate—both are certainly very conspicuous.

WOOLWICH.—A lecture on the Separation of Church and State was delivered by Mr. Kingsley on Tuesday week, in Providence Chapel, which was handsomely placed at the disposal of the Committee by the Rev. A. J. Scott, who, although not himself entirely sympathizing with the movement, was yet willing to afford the public an opportunity of considering the subject. The place was crammed; and at the close, it was resolved to adopt immediate measures for following up the lecture by a thorough organization of the town. This is partly to be attributed to a recent church-rate contest, during which one of the dockyard authorities was seated at the polling-place, watching the workmen as they gave their votes! The interest of the meeting was heightened by the arguments of a Mr. Thwaites in favour of the Establishment principle, which were briefly and ably disposed of by the lecturer. Dr. Carlile took part, and announced his intention to deliver a lecture on the Scriptural bearings of the question on Tuesday (yesterday). Our correspondent informs us, also, that the exhibition of Mr. Anelay's beautiful series of "Illustrations of a State Church" in the windows of one of the tradesmen of the town during the day attracted great attention, and created quite a sensation.

STOCKWELL.—A lecture on the same subject was delivered last Thursday evening at the Educational Institute, by J. Kingsley, Esq., B.A.; G. J. Cockerell, Esq., in the chair. The lecturer was listened to with great interest and attention, whilst he eloquently and strikingly set forth the evils and absurdities consequent upon the connexion of the Church with the State; which, if portrayed in the same manner before the public generally, could not fail, we venture to assert, to awaken up that attention, and to call forth those efforts, which would ere long dissolve a connexion so unscriptural and injurious. After some remarks by the Rev. David Thomas, on forming an Anti-state-church Committee for that neighbourhood, and some further observations of the lecturer, elicited by the chairman's allusion to the principle of compensation being acted upon in the event of a disunion, the meeting concluded by passing a vote of thanks to the lecturer and chairman, with a request that Mr. Kingsley would deliver a second lecture upon the subject.

DEPTFORD.—On Friday Mr. Kingsley lectured here, at the Swan Inn, which was so crowded as to become exceedingly uncomfortable to those who succeeded in making their way in. It is evident that Deptford, Greenwich, and Woolwich, are ripe for an effective and united movement on the subject.

MR. KINGSLEY'S LECTURES.—Lectures are announced for this week at Tottenham, Richmond, and Stoke Newington. On Thursday, Mr. Kingsley leaves London to lecture at Rugby, Stoney Stratford, Coventry, and a number of other places. He is also to address the electors of Leominster and Bolton, previous to the elections for those places. Next Wednesday, a public meeting is to be held at the British School, Kingsland, and several others are in contemplation.

COGGESHALL.—A highly interesting meeting of the British Anti-state-church Association was held here on Monday evening. The Infant School-room, capable of holding from 200 to 300 persons, was densely crowded. The Rev. J. Kay, upon taking the chair, referred to the opposition which last year was offered by the curate of the parish; and invited any parties objecting to the Association, if such were present, to come forward and state their views, assuring them of an impartial hearing. The meeting was addressed by J. C. Williams, Esq., E. Clarke, Esq., Rev. S. Causby, and the Rev. T. Short, who severally discussed the unscriptural character of the State-church; its unjust principle, and injurious working; the adaptation of the Association to hasten on the dissolution of the com-

nexion between Church and State, and the importance of protesting against the endowment of Romanism, as an extension of the system. Resolutions condemnatory alike of existing Church establishments, and the proposed endowment of the Roman Catholics, were carried unanimously. The cause is progressing in this place and around.

THE NOTTINGHAM DISCUSSION.—The paragraphs which have appeared respecting the intended discussion between Mr. Clementson, of Nottingham, and Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., and which was expected to take place this month, have excited great interest, and led to numerous inquiries for the particulars, as well as for tickets of admission. We are now, however, informed that a letter has been received by Mr. Thompson from Mr. Clementson, to the effect that, in consequence of the death of his sister, the discussion must be postponed for some time. The recent meeting of the Anti-state-church Association at Nottingham, and the articles on the subject which have since appeared in the local papers, have drawn general attention to it.

READING OF THE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST W. NOEL'S ESSAY on the union of Church and State, at Trinity Chapel (the Rev. C. G. Rowe's), Leather-lane, Holborn, on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst. In commencing these readings, Mr. Hytche intimated that the Rev. Baptist W. Noel, M.A., having recently seceded from the Established Church on principles which were fully stated in his able "Essay on the Union of Church and State," it had been considered advisable, for the information of those to whom the work is inaccessible, to bring the subject before the public in a series of readings from the above essay, at the close of the Wednesday evening lecture at the above chapel. He also stated that those portions of the work would alone be selected in which the religious bearings of the question were indicated, and which, while they clearly demonstrated that the connexion of the Church with the State had a most baneful influence on the Church, also proved that it had impeded the great work of evangelising the world. The first reading indicated that "the lawfulness of the union between Church and State must be determined by reference to the Word of God." The chapel was crowded by a deeply interested congregation. The readings will be continued every Wednesday evening, at half-past eight o'clock.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND THE TURF.—The Marquis of Exeter is about to reduce his racing establishment at Newmarket, twenty-three horses (forming a portion of his stud) being announced for sale. Various reasons are assigned why his Lordship should no longer yield to the questionable kind of speculation which the pursuits of "the turf" involve. Lord Exeter is a man with a large family; and the new movement in favour of financial reform will correct many of the anomalies of national government, and prevent the younger sons of peers from being quartered, as hitherto has been the system, on the finances of the country. Besides, in both a fiscal and a moral point of view, the promotion of that which leads to gambling is well-known to be in some families an evil which the constitutional absorbents are too ready to take up. It is true that horse-racing is not objected to by the clergy who occupy the Stamford pulpits, though one of them has, on two or three occasions, vehemently denounced pleasure fairs; but the cause of the non-reprehension of horse-racing, among other vices of the age is well understood—the patron of the church and the patron of the turf are often the same individual; and, however incongruous may be the callings of the bachelor at Cambridge, and the bachelor who must be brought within weight for Newmarket, each sweats in the service of the common patron, and must observe the conditions of his compact.—*Stamford Mercury.*

ANTI-ENDOWMENT MEETING AT BURNISLAND.—A meeting of the United Presbyterian congregation here was held on the evening of Wednesday, the 10th inst., for the purpose of opposing the threatened measure for endowing the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland. The Rev. Mr. Crawford occupied the chair. After an address on the subject by the Chairman, several resolutions, condemnatory of the measure, were proposed and carried; it was also agreed that a memorial should be sent to Lord John Russell, and a petition to Parliament on its opening; and a committee was appointed to take whatever other steps might be found necessary. The ground taken in all these documents was that of opposition, both to the endowment of Popery, and to all endowments whatever. Our motto is, "No endowment for Romanism! No endowment for Protestantism!"—*Scottish Press.*—[A meeting of a similar character has been held at Kirkwall.]

"O. P. Q." says, in the *Daily News*, that Dr. Hampden, Bishop of Hereford, has just ordained his wife's brother, now sixty years of age, and presented him to the living of Codrington.

The *Spalding Free Press* mentions an absentee vicar, who gives his curate £150 a year, as by law he is required to do, but the sum of £50 is deducted in the name of "rent for furniture."

A NEW PALACE.—The *Daily News* assumes that, at the extravagant rate the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are proceeding, the new palace of the Bishop of Manchester will cost £20,000.

THE REV. FRANCIS CLOSE.—A letter from the Rev. Francis Close, of Cheltenham, appears in Friday's *Times*, in which he says:—"Neither in public nor in private have I threatened to withdraw my support from the Cheltenham hospital if the directors received the proceeds of the projected amateur theatrical amusements in the Assembly-rooms, nor had I ever the slightest intention of doing so, On

the contrary, scruples having arisen in the minds of some persons on this very point, I attended a board of the hospital, and ascertained that while they would not refuse the proceeds of the proposed theatricals, the project had never been mooted in the board, nor had they any connexion with it."

THE WARWICKSHIRE CLERGY AND MR. SHORE.—An address to the Bishop of Exeter has been recently agreed upon at Leamington, expressing the extreme dissatisfaction and disgust of its framers at the recent proceedings at certain meetings convened in the towns of Warwick and Leamington, by a stranger of the name of Shore, formerly holding a license in his lordship's diocese; and the hope, that the publication of those proceedings may open the eyes of some who were previously ignorant of the ulterior designs for destroying the discipline of the Church which lurk under the specious pretext of a desire to promote religious liberty.

CLERICAL INTOLERANCE.—Mr. Joseph Newsome, jun., of Battley Carr, near Dewsbury, manufacturer, churchwarden, and Sunday-school teacher, has been expelled from the last of these situations by the incumbent, the Rev. Watson King, because he joined in prayer with Dissenters! A Church prayer-meeting has been held, it seems, by Mr. Newsome and others, for several years; and a Dissenter has recently been permitted to attend.

THE IRISH ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—"The living of Mullabrack," says the *Newry Examiner*, "vacant by the decease of Dr. Blacker, is, we understand, worth upwards of £2,500 per annum. The glebe-house is in complete repair, and finished in a most superb manner. It is reported that Lord John Beresford will be the future rector."—We shouldn't wonder; just the place for a Lord John.—*Jerrold's Weekly News.*

AN ECCLESIASTICAL RAZZIA.—The usual annual distraint of the property of respectable citizens in the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, who have the firmness and manliness to decline, at all costs, to pay for the support of a form of worship which they conscientiously disapprove, has just taken place. The clerical *razzia* carried off forty-two chairs from the Meeting-house of the Society of Friends, in Houndsditch, and proceeded to plunder the following gentlemen of goods or cash, to the undermentioned amounts:—

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Bax, Bishopsgate-street.....	8	15	0
Evans and Clark, ditto	5	10	6
Charles Gilpin, ditto	6	7	10
John Hargrave, ditto	15	0	0
Peirson and Son, Sun-street.....	8	10	0
Butler, Houndsditch.....	3	2	8

Leaving several parties against whom warrants have been issued, to afford clerical sport for another day. We really scarcely know who, connected with this scandalous affair, is most to be pitied: the poor clergyman (enjoying as we are informed £2,200 per annum), to whom it must surely be a thought of bitterness that his stipend is thus wrung from unwilling parishioners;—the magistrate, who must have serious qualms of conscience in signing warrants against men as respectable as himself;—the members of the Establishment, thus degraded by worshipping with the produce of the spoil of their neighbours or the neighbours themselves, who thus suffer for bearing testimony to the truth.—*From a Printed Hand-bill.*

PERSECUTION OF DISSENTERS AT BURLEY.—The inhabitants of the above quiet village have committed the unpardonable offence of attending chapel instead of church, and the spiritual "powers that be" have deemed it their duty to offer every possible resistance to the rapid and fatal progress of schism and Dissent. Since the appointment of the new incumbent (Rev. F. Langhorne), a violent crusade has been carried on against the rights of conscience, worthy of the days of Laud. Oxford Tracts are distributed, proselyting visits are paid, and long exhortations addressed on the sin of Nonconformity. But somehow the good people of Burley have a way of their own, and persist in attending the ministrations of their own tried and beloved pastors. Stronger weapons are now therefore employed. Some years ago there was a village school at Burley, open to all parties; the master, appointed by the ratepayers, was a Dissenter. When the new church was built, a so-called "National" school was attached. The destruction of the village school was resolved upon. The pliable master of the latter accepted the management of the new establishment, to which his previous scholars were transferred. But in three months he was dismissed; and now, the village school being broken up, it only remained to get a thorough Church-of-England teacher in the "National" school, which was speedily done. A few weeks ago, the incumbent issued his proclamation, to the effect, that he would dismiss from the "National" school all children who attended either the Wesleyan or Independent Sunday-schools! His threat being totally disregarded, it was on the 7th inst., more emphatically repeated, with the addendum that one week's grace would be given, and that all scholars who attended the Dissenting Sunday-schools on the 14th should be expelled from the "National" school next morning. This second edict being also set at naught, the incumbent turned away upwards of fifty children on Monday last; observing, as he did so, "Dissenters teach only error; the Church truth!" As these young persons, or most of them, are in the employ of Messrs. Greenwood and Whittaker, and as they are prohibited by Act of Parliament from going to the mill, unless they attend some day-school, the alternative set before them in this cruel and tyrannical proceeding is sufficiently obvious. "Conform to the Puseyism of Burley Church, forsake your chapels, or forfeit your daily bread!" For the present, however, a private

teacher has been obtained, so that these poor children are not yet deprived of their employment for conscience sake. What can be a plainer demonstration of the fact, that the liberty of the subject, and national religious establishments, cannot co-exist?—*Bradford Observer.*

THE "QUARTERLY REVIEW" ON THE PERIL AND SAFETY OF THE IRISH CHURCH.—"But it is especially as Protestants, as affectionate and dutiful members of the united Church of England and Ireland, and as most deeply anxious and alarmed for the safety and honour of that portion of the Church now in a state of siege in Ireland, that we urge with all the united force of our conviction and our apprehensions—of our reason and our fear—of our sense of justice and of our sense of danger—that we urge—that we press upon our friends the peril of the course which some of them are pursuing. We wonder that these excellent men are not spontaneously alarmed at finding themselves associated on this question with the notorious and avowed enemies of all ecclesiastical endowments and establishments—with sectarians and infidels, who oppose anything that resembles an endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy only because it bears some relation, and would afford additional security, to the Established Church. We are not slightly acquainted with the sister kingdom—and we have no doubt that if the members of the Established Church in Ireland, and particularly the clergy themselves, could be brought to a ballot on this question, it would be carried by a large and overwhelming majority, both lay and clerical. We abstain from all discursive or theoretic reasoning; we lay aside for the moment all regard to the claims, the feelings of our Roman Catholic countrymen; we waive the doctrine of natural justice, and will not dwell on the example and experience of almost all the other civilized nations of the world. We submit to all the disadvantage of arguing the question on what may be called a narrow and selfish ground—the safety of the Established Church in Ireland: this may seem, we admit, compared to the great extent of the other arguments, a narrow ground: but so was Marathon, so was Thermopylae. The Irish Church is, we have no sort of doubt, the frontier pass where the Protestant Establishment of the empire is to be fought for—saved or lost! and it is with the deepest concern and most reluctant conviction that we avow our opinion, that if a reasonable and honourable State provision for the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland be not adopted, the Established Church of Ireland will be swept away by the irresistible pressure which our own folly and injustice will have accumulated against her. *Deus avorsus!* but such a consequent catastrophe appears to us infinitely more probable than was the generation of the Reform Bill from the unhappy obstinacy of the Tory cabinet in the cases of Grampound, Penryn, and East Retford. This provision for the Roman Catholic clergy is the East Retford of the Irish Church; but if rejected, it is something more than Reform that will follow—in Ireland first, but as surely, and at no distant day, in England!"

MEETING OF THE LIVERPOOL FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday evening, the monthly meeting of the Financial Reform Association was held in the Concert-hall, Lord Nelson-street, Liverpool. There was a numerous attendance, this being the last meeting of the Association previous to the assembling of Parliament. In the absence of Robertson Gladstone, Esq., the President of the Association, Mr. Richard Sheil was called to the chair. Mr. Priest, the Secretary to the Association, read the Report, congratulating the public upon the almost unprecedented success which had attended the exertions of the Association. Conscious, as they were, of the vast importance of the agitation in which they had engaged, and of the ameliorating influence which its success must exert over the interests of the community at large, they did not anticipate so simultaneous an exhibition of feeling in its favour, or so early and unanimous a response to their appeals in its behalf. There had been an unprecedented demand for the papers of the Association. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Broad-ribb, Mr. Charles Robertson, and Mr. Stewart. The latter gentleman said, whilst the whole charges of Government cost £2 each per annum, our past and present war forces absorb about £1 14s. 3d. of that sum. They were unable to continue such expenditure, and it must be reduced. It was for that reason they accepted as a rallying point and comprehensive instalment of their demands, Mr. Cobden's budget of 1849, and declared for the statement of 1835. A considerable saving, as had been shown, would be effected by such a course. The speaker then went on to show the injustice of the mode by which the duty on tea was levied. Was it fair to force our cottons on the Chinese at a duty of five or seven per cent., while we charge from 100 to 400 per cent. on tea? Besides, the China trade was not paying, and would not be continued on its present foundation. The Chinese wanted our cottons, but could only pay for them in tea; and if the tea duty were not reduced, that trade would go by the board. There was no trade capable of greater extension, if just and proper measures were adopted. He then argued in favour of the abolition of the duties on butter, cheese, and hams from America, contending that they ought not to survive the corn-laws; and urged, with regard to Canada, that if that country had the management of its own affairs, soldiers, sailors, and all protective duties might be withdrawn [applause]. He concluded by saying, that if manufactures are to flourish—the industrious classes have fair play—the doctrines of free-trade be fairly carried out—they must make one universal demand for this moderate and comprehensive measure of national justice [applause].

Bankruptcy Court, he insists on having "money down!" "The account," to be handed over by "my clerk," must, we should think, be a curiosity in its way; though, after this letter, we should not expect to be tempted by the offer of "a liberal allowance on wholesale orders." What a pity that a man having such an eye to business, should not have arranged with Mr. Drouet that all the unhappy children should have died on his premises, instead of being passed to their own parishes. Seriously, however, this is not one of that class of letters which are said to be "as creditable to the heart as to the head of the writer;" and, if it does nothing else, it will serve to strengthen our desire for the extension of cemetery interment, and the consequent destruction of a system which makes the clergy, both State-church and Dissenting, more or less dependent for a livelihood on the mortality of their fellow-men.

MR. NOEL'S ESSAY.—WHITFIELD CHAPEL, LONG-ACRE.—On Wednesday evening, the 10th inst., the Rev. David Martin delivered a lecture on the "Secession and Essay of the Hon. and Rev. B. Noel," in this chapel; being the first of a course of six, for a list of which see the *Nonconformist* of the 3rd inst. He said that in these stirring times ministers ought to do something to lead the public mind, and it was almost impossible in the ordinary course of pulpit instruction to avoid touching upon subjects which were, in the opinion of many, out of harmony with the sacredness of the Lord's-day. Among recent events, perhaps the most important were this secession and the appearance of this essay—the position of Mr. Noel in the Church—his candid, comprehensive, and extensive reading, as shown in his quotations from almost every writer *pro* and *con.*, on the Church and State question—his sincerity as evinced in the great sacrifice of feeling he had made in separating from an affectionate congregation after a long, laborious, and successful pastorate—the enlarged views he had taken of his subject, and the courteous, Christianlike, but firm expression of his opinions, rendering his work perhaps the most remarkable that had been published for many years. The lecturer then read several passages showing very strikingly the varied evils resulting from the connexion of the Church and State. He then referred to Mr. Noel as the great ecclesiastical reformer of the nineteenth century, and compared him with the reformers of the sixteenth century, men who in fact were the founders of the present system—with the Puritans of the seventeenth century who seceded, not on great principles, but on questions of detail—with Wesley and Whitfield in the last century, who simply sought freedom—and with the Scotch Free Churchmen of the present day whom he designated as involuntary voluntaries; and pointed out his vast superiority to them all in the breadth of his principles and the solidity and foundation on which he rested them. This book would raise the question from one between man and man, to one between God and man—the great principles involved in the Union would be brought to the light of God's word, and that word would be examined with regard to its dispensational character—the bearings of the controversy on the piety, the intelligence, and the home and colonial missions of the Church, would become more and more apparent, and Christians generally would perceive more clearly the *real* question at issue, and while many would have their attention directed to it for the first time all would awake to a deeper sense of its surpassing importance. The great fact was, that in this respect the British constitution was wrong; the Queen was wrong in assuming the headship of the Church; the Legislature wrong in making laws for the Church; and the Church itself wrong in sacrificing Christ's crown-rights for the sake of State-pay. Constitutions, it had been well observed by Macintosh, were not made but grew, and men may throw institutions off as they do their clothes when they become too small for them. Even Lord John Russell, although noted for finality, could not object to this; for he was prepared to violate the constitution by admitting other denominations (as the Roman Catholics) to share the plunder of the public purse. The lecturer concluded, after having been listened to by a large and attentive audience for nearly two hours, by exhorting all to study the question, and make it a subject of conversation, till a strong public feeling should be produced and Christians should with earnestness pray for the separation as one of the chief means of ushering in the millennium.

A CLERGYMAN SUSPENDED.—On Friday, Chancellor G. H. Vernon pronounced sentence of suspension for six months on the Rev. Mr. Hale, vicar of Harewood, and rector of Goldsborough, Yorkshire. His offence was, using violent, personal, and improper language in the pulpit. On one occasion, when Viscount Lascelles was at church with his troop of yeomanry, Mr. Hale specified him from the pulpit as a "tawdry-laced-jacketed jackanapes and popinjay." On another occasion, alluding to a grand dinner at the Earl of Harewood's, Mr. Hale said in his sermon, "I took up the paper the other day, and saw a long account of what has been going on during the week. I saw they toasted the bishop of the diocese, and the clergy, when one of my rev. brethren got up hiccuping drunk to return thanks."

THE BURIAL SERVICE.—We are given to understand that the Bishop of Ely has sanctioned the instituting of proceedings in the Arches Court against the Rev. E. Dodd, minister of St. Giles's, for refusing to read the funeral service over the remains of the late William Stutes.—*Cambridge Advertiser.*

THE ANTISTATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

BIRMINGHAM.—(Abridged from the *Birmingham Mercury*, a new paper, recently started under highly respectable auspices, and advocating the separation of Church and State.)—On Tuesday evening last, a public meeting of the British Anti-state-church Association, took place in Highbury Chapel, Graham-street. Among those present were: Alderman Weston, Rev. John Baker, Rev. J. Cranbrook, Rev. G. Cheadle, George Edmonds, Esq., J. B. Hayes, Esq., James Fisher, Esq., Birdfield, the Rev. B. Grant, B.A., &c. Alderman Weston was called to the chair. The chairman, in an able speech, referred to the fact, that twenty years ago, being called upon to pay fourpence for Easter dues to the rector of St. Martin's (Dr. Curtis), he had refused to comply, deeming it an unreasonable demand. Payment was enforced; his goods were seized to the amount of £4; and an excitement was created in the town, which, happily, resulted in the freedom of Birmingham from Easter dues or offerings. He concluded by inviting discussion. The Rev. John Baker rose to move the first resolution:—"That this meeting have heard a quotation read from the Rev. J. C. Miller's sermon on bible-burning (in which the real design of the Anti-state-church Association is misrepresented), hereby repudiates the charge brought against the Association, of 'a desire to pull down the Protestant Church;' their only aim being that of separating the Church from the State, whose authority in Church government they do not recognise, viewing it as an encroachment upon the rights of conscience, and directly opposed 'to religious liberty and the Word of God.'" Mr. Baker ably supported the resolution; and after disposing of the misrepresentation referred to, and of a desire to pull down the Church, said, the only object of the Association was the separation of Church and State. Dissenters had faith in truth and the God of truth; and they were persuaded that without any aid from Government on this or any other subject, truth was great and would prevail [cheers]. They were told of the dangerous position of the Dissenters if the Church of England were taken away; to which they replied, "If we cannot exist by the vitality of truth, and if the Church cannot exist by the influence of truth, then, by all means, let both go; for neither are worth having." [Applause]. The effects of the union had been a frightful source of persecution and heart-burnings among Christians, and had been the greatest obstacle to Christian union; but if the Church were dissociated from the State, they would have at once in the Christian world the materials for a most evangelical alliance. The Rev. James Cranbrook seconded the motion. George Edmonds, Esq., moved:—"That as Dissenters generally espouse the principles of the British Anti-state-church Association, (at any rate by profession) it becomes a matter of duty with them to aid it by all possible means; and as the name they bear would indicate on their part, a conscientious objection to all State-interference with religion, it becomes them as conscientiously to forward the objects of the association by an interest in its proceedings, an attendance upon its meetings, and assistance to its funds." His speech was an admirable one, and we regret to be obliged, for want of space, even to give an outline of it. Mr. T. Shoo, jun. (the honorary secretary of the Local Committee), briefly seconded the motion. The Rev. B. Grant moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting would take the opportunity of congratulating the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, upon his late secession from the establishment, which they regard as indicative of his attachment to the voluntary principle in matters of religion, and which is so fearlessly avowed in his manifesto on the question of Church and State; and while we hail his recent work as a valuable addition to our Nonconformist literature, we trust its pages will tend to the enlightenment of many on this important subject." J. Fisher, Esq., briefly seconded the motion, which, like all the previous ones, was carried unanimously. Thanks were then cordially voted to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

BILLERICAY.—The meeting of the Anti-state-church Association, held here on the 23rd inst., was a most successful one. Though it was a very damp and dark night, and many were prevented coming in from the neighbouring villages, the large room at the Crown Inn was completely filled. The Rev. B. H. Khlut occupied the chair, and, in addition to the deputation from London (Mr. Ebenezer Clarke, and Mr. Carvell Williams), the Rev. J. Hall, of Brentwood, and the Rev. H. Cock, of Ingatestone, addressed the meeting. The speeches were unusually long; but the audience remained till a late hour, listening with the deepest interest. "May you leave a blessing behind you, and take God's blessing with you," exclaimed a smock-frocked rustic, as the deputation were leaving the meeting.

WOODHAM-FERRIS, ESSEX, JAN. 17.—The meeting at this place was advertised to be held in the School-rooms, whence it was speedily found necessary to adjourn to the Independent Chapel, which was well filled. The chair was occupied by the Rev. J. H. Price, the minister, who stated very distinctly the object of the Anti-state-church Association, and gave some account of its operation. The Rev. Mr. Khlut and Mr. Ebenezer Clarke subsequently addressed the meeting, which was evidently deeply interested, and expressed its determination to help on the good work of the Association. A person present drily remarked, "There have been some

strange revelations to-night." We hope they will not be soon forgotten.

ROCHFORD, ESSEX, JAN. 18.—The meeting to receive the deputation of the Anti-state-church Association was held, agreeably to announcement, at the Old Ship Inn: the large room being crowded. The Rev. T. Hayward presided. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, the Rev. J. H. Price, of Woodham, the Rev. — Wagner, and Mr. E. Clarke (the deputation from the Anti-state-church Association). The audience, which seemed deeply interested, passed unanimous votes embracing the principles of the Association, and a determination to aid its operations. Although every opportunity was given here, as in all other places, for opponents to reply or to ask for explanations, none of the sons of the Church-and-state system ventured to defend her from the assaults of those who are now holding up to the world both her weakness and her injustice.

SOUTHMINSTER, JAN. 19.—A most crowded meeting was held in the very large school-room adjoining the Independent Chapel, in this place. The Rev. T. Winter presided, and delivered a very excellent address on the occasion, and the Rev. Mr. Gough, of Rochford, and the Baptist minister, took part. Mr. Ebenezer Clarke (the deputation) addressed the meeting at great length, and was listened to with the utmost attention. Not only was the school-room crowded, but the chapel adjoining was partially filled—wherever the audience could get within sight or hearing. This was one of the most animated meetings we have witnessed for a long time, and promises to be very effective. Upon the whole, it is clear that the Association receives everywhere a most hearty welcome, and it is difficult to determine whether the readiness to join in the agitation, or the kindness of friends to the several deputations who represent the society, predominate—both are certainly very conspicuous.

WOOLWICH.—A lecture on the Separation of Church and State was delivered by Mr. Kingsley on Tuesday week, in Providence Chapel, which was handsomely placed at the disposal of the Committee by the Rev. A. J. Scott, who, although not himself entirely sympathizing with the movement, was yet willing to afford the public an opportunity of considering the subject. The place was crammed; and at the close, it was resolved to adopt immediate measures for following up the lecture by a thorough organization of the town. This is partly to be attributed to a recent church-rate contest, during which one of the dockyard authorities was seated at the polling-place, watching the workmen as they gave their votes! The interest of the meeting was heightened by the arguments of a Mr. Thwaites in favour of the Establishment principle, which were briefly and ably disposed of by the lecturer. Dr. Carlile took part, and announced his intention to deliver a lecture on the Scriptural bearings of the question on Tuesday (yesterday). Our correspondent informs us, also, that the exhibition of Mr. Anelay's beautiful series of "Illustrations of a State Church" in the windows of one of the tradesmen of the town during the day attracted great attention, and created quite a sensation.

STOCKWELL.—A lecture on the same subject was delivered last Thursday evening at the Educational Institute, by J. Kingsley, Esq., B.A.; G. J. Cockerell, Esq., in the chair. The lecturer was listened to with great interest and attention, whilst he eloquently and strikingly set forth the evils and absurdities consequent upon the connexion of the Church with the State; which, if portrayed in the same manner before the public generally, could not fail, we venture to assert, to awaken up that attention, and to call forth those efforts, which would ere long dissolve a connexion so unscriptural and injurious. After some remarks by the Rev. David Thomas, on forming an Anti-state-church Committee for that neighbourhood, and some further observations of the lecturer, elicited by the chairman's allusion to the principle of compensation being acted upon in the event of a disunion, the meeting concluded by passing a vote of thanks to the lecturer and chairman, with a request that Mr. Kingsley would deliver a second lecture upon the subject.

DEPTFORD.—On Friday Mr. Kingsley lectured here, at the Swan Inn, which was so crowded as to become exceedingly uncomfortable to those who succeeded in making their way in. It is evident that Deptford, Greenwich, and Woolwich, are ripe for an effective and united movement on the subject.

MR. KINGSLEY'S LECTURES.—Lectures are announced for this week at Tottenham, Richmond, and Stoke Newington. On Thursday, Mr. Kingsley leaves London to lecture at Rugby, Stoney Stratford, Coventry, and a number of other places. He is also to address the electors of Leominster and Bolton, previous to the elections for those places. Next Wednesday, a public meeting is to be held at the British School, Kingsland, and several others are in contemplation.

COGGESHALL.—A highly interesting meeting of the British Anti-state-church Association was held here on Monday evening. The Infant School-room, capable of holding from 200 to 300 persons, was densely crowded. The Rev. J. Kay, upon taking the chair, referred to the opposition which last year was offered by the curate of the parish; and invited any parties objecting to the Association, if such were present, to come forward and state their views, assuring them of an impartial hearing. The meeting was addressed by J. C. Williams, Esq., E. Clarke, Esq., Rev. S. Causby, and the Rev. T. Short, who severally discussed the unscriptural character of the State-church; its unjust principle, and injurious working; the adaptation of the Association to hasten on the dissolution of the com-

nexion between Church and State, and the importance of protesting against the endowment of Romanism, as an extension of the system. Resolutions condemnatory alike of existing Church establishments, and the proposed endowment of the Roman Catholics, were carried unanimously. The cause is progressing in this place and around.

THE NOTTINGHAM DISCUSSION.—The paragraphs which have appeared respecting the intended discussion between Mr. Clementson, of Nottingham, and Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., and which was expected to take place this month, have excited great interest, and led to numerous inquiries for the particulars, as well as for tickets of admission. We are now, however, informed that a letter has been received by Mr. Thompson from Mr. Clementson, to the effect that, in consequence of the death of his sister, the discussion must be postponed for some time. The recent meeting of the Anti-state-church Association at Nottingham, and the articles on the subject which have since appeared in the local papers, have drawn general attention to it.

READING OF THE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST W. NOEL'S ESSAY on the union of Church and State, at Trinity Chapel (the Rev. C. G. Rowe's), Leather-lane, Holborn, on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst. In commencing these readings, Mr. Hytche intimated that the Rev. Baptist W. Noel, M.A., having recently seceded from the Established Church on principles which were fully stated in his able "Essay on the Union of Church and State," it had been considered advisable, for the information of those to whom the work is inaccessible, to bring the subject before the public in a series of readings from the above essay, at the close of the Wednesday evening lecture at the above chapel. He also stated that those portions of the work would alone be selected in which the religious bearings of the question were indicated, and which, while they clearly demonstrated that the connexion of the Church with the State has had a most baneful influence on the Church, also proved that it had impeded the great work of evangelising the world. The first reading indicated that "the lawfulness of the union between Church and State must be determined by reference to the Word of God." The chapel was crowded by a deeply interested congregation. The readings will be continued every Wednesday evening, at half-past eight o'clock.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND THE TURF.—The Marquis of Exeter is about to reduce his racing establishment at Newmarket, twenty-three horses (forming a portion of his stud) being announced for sale. Various reasons are assigned why his Lordship should no longer yield to the questionable kind of speculation which the pursuits of "the turf" involve. Lord Exeter is a man with a large family; and the new movement in favour of financial reform will correct many of the anomalies of national government, and prevent the younger sons of peers from being quartered, as hitherto has been the system, on the finances of the country. Besides, in both a fiscal and a moral point of view, the promotion of that which leads to gambling is well-known to be in some families an evil which the constitutional absorbents are too ready to take up. It is true that horse-racing is not objected to by the clergy who occupy the Stamford pulpits, though one of them has, on two or three occasions, vehemently denounced pleasure fairs; but the cause of the non-reprehension of horse-racing, among other vices of the age is well understood—the patron of the church and the patron of the turf are often the same individual; and, however incongruous may be the callings of the bachelor at Cambridge, and the bachelor who must be brought within weight for Newmarket, each sweats in the service of the common patron, and must observe the conditions of his compact.—*Stamford Mercury*.

ANTI-ENDOWMENT MEETING AT BURNISLAND.—A meeting of the United Presbyterian congregation here was held on the evening of Wednesday, the 10th inst., for the purpose of opposing the threatened measure for endowing the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland. The Rev. Mr. Crawford occupied the chair. After an address on the subject by the Chairman, several resolutions, condemnatory of the measure, were proposed and carried; it was also agreed that a memorial should be sent to Lord John Russell, and a petition to Parliament on its opening; and a committee was appointed to take whatever other steps might be found necessary. The ground taken in all these documents was that of opposition, both to the endowment of Popery, and to all endowments whatever. Our motto is, "No endowment for Romanism! No endowment for Protestantism!"—*Scottish Press*.—[A meeting of a similar character has been held at Kirkwall.]

"O. P. Q." says, in the *Daily News*, that Dr. Hampden, Bishop of Hereford, has just ordained his wife's brother, now sixty years of age, and presented him to the living of Codrington.

The *Spalding Free Press* mentions an absentee vicar, who gives his curate £150 a year, as by law he is required to do, but the sum of £50 is deducted in the name of "rent for furniture."

A NEW PALACE.—The *Daily News* assumes that, at the extravagant rate the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are proceeding, the new palace of the Bishop of Manchester will cost £20,000.

THE REV. FRANCIS CLOSE.—A letter from the Rev. Francis Close, of Cheltenham, appears in Friday's *Times*, in which he says:—"Neither in public nor in private have I threatened to withdraw my support from the Cheltenham hospital if the directors received the proceeds of the projected amateur theatrical amusements in the Assembly-rooms, nor had I ever the slightest intention of doing so. On

the contrary, scruples having arisen in the minds of some persons on this very point, I attended a board of the hospital, and ascertained that while they would not refuse the proceeds of the proposed theatricals, the project had never been mooted in the board, nor had they any connexion with it."

THE WARWICKSHIRE CLERGY AND MR. SHORE.—An address to the Bishop of Exeter has been recently agreed upon at Leamington, expressing the extreme dissatisfaction and disgust of its framers at the recent proceedings at certain meetings convened in the towns of Warwick and Leamington, by a stranger of the name of Shore, formerly holding a license in his lordship's diocese; and the hope, that the publication of those proceedings may open the eyes of some who were previously ignorant of the ulterior designs for destroying the discipline of the Church which lurk under the specious pretext of a desire to promote religious liberty.

CLERICAL INTOLERANCE.—Mr. Joseph Newsome, jun., of Battley Carr, near Dewsbury, manufacturer, churchwarden, and Sunday-school teacher, has been expelled from the last of these situations by the incumbent, the Rev. Watson King, because he joined in prayer with Dissenters! A Church prayer-meeting has been held, it seems, by Mr. Newsome and others, for several years; and a Dissenter has recently been permitted to attend.

THE IRISH ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—"The living of Mullabrack," says the *Nevry Examiner*, "vacant by the decease of Dr. Blacker, is, we understand, worth upwards of £2,500 per annum. The glebe-house is in complete repair, and finished in a most superb manner. It is reported that Lord John Beresford will be the future rector."—We shouldn't wonder; just the place for a Lord John.—*Jerrold's Weekly News*.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL RAZZIA.—The usual annual distraint of the property of respectable citizens in the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, who have the firmness and manliness to decline, at all costs, to pay for the support of a form of worship which they conscientiously disapprove, has just taken place. The clerical razzia carried off forty-two chairs from the Meeting-house of the Society of Friends, in Houndsditch, and proceeded to plunder the following gentlemen of goods or cash, to the undermentioned amounts:—

Thomas Bax, Bishopsgate-street.....	£	s.	d.
Evans and Clark, ditto.....	8	15	0
Charles Gilpin, ditto.....	5	10	6
John Hargrave, ditto.....	6	7	10
Peirson and Son, Sun-street.....	15	0	0
Butler, Houndsditch.....	8	10	0
	3	2	8

Leaving several parties against whom warrants have been issued, to afford clerical sport for another day. We really scarcely know who, connected with this scandalous affair, is most to be pitied: the poor clergyman (enjoying as we are informed £2,200 per annum), to whom it must surely be a thought of bitterness that his stipend is thus wrung from unwilling parishioners;—the magistrate, who must have serious qualms of conscience in signing warrants against men as respectable as himself;—the members of the Establishment, thus degraded by worshipping with the produce of the spoil of their neighbours or the neighbours themselves, who thus suffer for bearing testimony to the truth.—*From a Printed Hand-bill*.

PERSECUTION OF DISSENTERS AT BURLEY.—The inhabitants of the above quiet village have committed the unpardonable offence of attending chapel instead of church, and the spiritual "powers that be" have deemed it their duty to offer every possible resistance to the rapid and fatal progress of schism and Dissent. Since the appointment of the new incumbent (Rev. F. Langhorne), a violent crusade has been carried on against the rights of conscience, worthy of the days of Laud. Oxford Tracts are distributed, proselyting visits are paid, and long exhortations addressed on the sin of Nonconformity. But somehow the good people of Burley have a way of their own, and persist in attending the ministrations of their own tried and beloved pastors. Stronger weapons are now therefore employed. Some years ago there was a village school at Burley, open to all parties; the master, appointed by the ratepayers, was a Dissenter. When the new church was built, a so-called "National" school was attached. The destruction of the village school was resolved upon. The pliable master of the latter accepted the management of the new establishment, to which his previous scholars were transferred. But in three months he was dismissed; and now, the village school being broken up, it only remained to get a thorough Church-of-England teacher in the "National" school, which was speedily done. A few weeks ago, the incumbent issued his proclamation, to the effect, that he would dismiss from the "National" school all children who attended either the Wesleyan or Independent Sunday-schools! His threat being totally disregarded, it was on the 7th inst., more emphatically repeated, with the addendum that one week's grace would be given, and that all scholars who attended the Dissenting Sunday-schools on the 14th should be expelled from the "National" school next morning. This second edict being also set at naught, the incumbent turned away upwards of fifty children on Monday last; observing, as he did so, "Dissenters teach only error; the Church truth!" As these young persons, or most of them, are in the employ of Messrs. Greenwood and Whittaker, and as they are prohibited by Act of Parliament from going to the mill, unless they attend some day-school, the alternative set before them in this cruel and tyrannical proceeding is sufficiently obvious. "Conform to the Puseyism of Burley Church, forsake your chapels, or forfeit your daily bread!" For the present, however, a private

teacher has been obtained, so that these poor children are not yet deprived of their employment for conscience sake. What can be a plainer demonstration of the fact, that the liberty of the subject, and national religious establishments, cannot co-exist?—*Bradford Observer*.

THE "QUARTERLY REVIEW" ON THE PERIL AND SAFETY OF THE IRISH CHURCH.—"But it is especially as Protestants, as affectionate and dutiful members of the united Church of England and Ireland, and as most deeply anxious and alarmed for the safety and honour of that portion of the Church now in a state of siege in Ireland, that we urge with all the united force of our conviction and our apprehensions—of our reason and our fear—of our sense of justice and of our sense of danger—that we urge—that we press upon our friends the peril of the course which some of them are pursuing. We wonder that these excellent men are not spontaneously alarmed at finding themselves associated on this question with the notorious and avowed enemies of all ecclesiastical endowments and establishments—with sectarians and infidels, who oppose anything that resembles an endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy only because it bears some relation, and would afford additional security, to the Established Church. We are not slightly acquainted with the sister kingdom—and we have no doubt that if the members of the Established Church in Ireland, and particularly the clergy themselves, could be brought to a ballot on this question, it would be carried by a large and overwhelming majority, both lay and clerical. We abstain from all discursive or theoretic reasoning; we lay aside for the moment all regard to the claims, the feelings of our Roman Catholic countrymen; we waive the doctrine of natural justice, and will not dwell on the example and experience of almost all the other civilized nations of the world. We submit to all the disadvantage of arguing the question on what may be called a narrow and selfish ground—the safety of the Established Church in Ireland: this may seem, we admit, compared to the great extent of the other arguments, a narrow ground: but so was Marathon, so was Thermopylae. The Irish Church is, we have no sort of doubt, the frontier pass where the Protestant Establishment of the empire is to be fought for—saved or lost! and it is with the deepest concern and most reluctant conviction that we avow our opinion, that if a reasonable and honourable State provision for the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland be not adopted, the Established Church of Ireland will be swept away by the irresistible pressure which our own folly and injustice will have accumulated against her. *Deus avortet!* but such a consequent catastrophe appears to us infinitely more probable than was the generation of the Reform Bill from the unhappy obstinacy of the Tory cabinet in the cases of Grampound, Penrhyn, and East Retford. This provision for the Roman Catholic clergy is the East Retford of the Irish Church; but if rejected, it is something more than Reform that will follow—in Ireland first, but as surely, and at no distant day, in England!"

MEETING OF THE LIVERPOOL FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday evening, the monthly meeting of the Financial Reform Association was held in the Concert-hall, Lord Nelson-street, Liverpool. There was a numerous attendance, this being the last meeting of the Association previous to the assembling of Parliament. In the absence of Robertson Gladstone, Esq., the President of the Association, Mr. Richard Sheil was called to the chair. Mr. Priest, the Secretary to the Association, read the Report, congratulating the public upon the almost unprecedented success which had attended the exertions of the Association. Conscious, as they were, of the vast importance of the agitation in which they had engaged, and of the ameliorating influence which its success must exert over the interests of the community at large, they did not anticipate so simultaneous an exhibition of feeling in its favour, or so early and unanimous a response to their appeals in its behalf. There had been an unprecedented demand for the papers of the Association. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Broad-ribb, Mr. Charles Robertson, and Mr. Stewart. The latter gentleman said, whilst the whole charges of Government cost £2 each per annum, our past and present war forces absorb about £1 14s. 3d. of that sum. They were unable to continue such expenditure, and it must be reduced. It was for that reason they accepted as a rallying point and comprehensive instalment of their demands, Mr. Cobden's budget of 1849, and declared for the statement of 1835. A considerable saving, as had been shown, would be effected by such a course. The speaker then went on to show the injustice of the mode by which the duty on tea was levied. Was it fair to force our cottons on the Chinese at a duty of five or seven per cent., while we charge from 100 to 400 per cent. on tea? Besides, the China trade was not paying, and would not be continued on its present foundation. The Chinese wanted our cottons, but could only pay for them in tea; and if the tea duty were not reduced, that trade would go by the board. There was no trade capable of greater extension, if just and proper measures were adopted. He then argued in favour of the abolition of the duties on butter, cheese, and hams from America, contending that they ought not to survive the corn-laws; and urged, with regard to Canada, that if that country had the management of its own affairs, soldiers, sailors, and all protective duties might be withdrawn [applause]. He concluded by saying, that if manufactures are to flourish—the industrious classes have fair play—the doctrines of free-trade be fairly carried out—they must make one universal demand for this moderate and comprehensive measure of national justice [applause].

PROTESTANT DISSENTING DEPUTIES.

The annual meeting of the Deputies of the Three Denominations from the Dissenting congregations within the London district took place on Friday, at the King's Head, Poultry, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee for the past year, to elect a new Committee, and on other business.

Shortly after three o'clock, John Remington Mills, Esq., was called to the chair.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Hull Terrell) then read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed; after which he presented a lengthened Report, of which the following was the opening paragraph:—

The election of a new House of Commons in 1847, justified a hope in British Dissenters that some progress might be made in removing the remaining grievances of which they have to complain, especially as active means had been used during the progress of the elections to lay before candidates the claims of civil and religious liberty. You are aware that many members were returned to the House, who had expressed themselves at the hustings to be decidedly in favour of the views of Protestant Dissenters. The first session of the present Parliament has not, however, realized our expectations, because public attention has been directed to other pressing matters of the day, and not because members have been regardless of or opposed to your interests.

The Report then proceeded to refer to the speech of the Hon. E. Bouverie against the continued existence of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and to the success which had attended that hon. gentleman's efforts—the Government having guaranteed to bring in a measure on the subject in the course of the present session. It next alluded to the efforts of the Committee in respect to the abolition of church-rates, and to their having secured the services of Mr. Bernal Osborne to promote that object. The hon. member, in the course of the session, gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill for the abolition of church-rates, but being obliged to leave London for Ireland, he did not return in time to enable him to proceed with his motion. It was then arranged that the question should stand over to this session, when the hon. gentleman promised to proceed vigorously with the question. The Committee, however, prepared a petition against church-rates, which Mr. Osborne presented on the 10th of July. The Report then referred to the petition against Jewish disabilities, which the Deputies had adopted last session, and to the success which attended their efforts in getting the clauses relating to Dissenting chapels and schools struck out of the Public Health Bill. The Report then referred to the efforts made by the Deputies in relation to the marriage laws in India, which operated oppressively to the Dissenters, and to the fact that a bill on that subject had been prepared, which, at the recommendation of Lord Campbell and the Board of Directors, was to be laid before the commission appointed to consider the state of the marriage laws abroad and in the colonies. The Report next referred to the efforts of the Committee to procure for the Protestant Dissenters, in the Canton de Vaud, the right to worship God in accordance with their own principles, a right which the Presbyterian State-church and Government of that Canton interfered with, and subjected the Dissenters to the severest penalties, if they attempted to carry out their religious views. The Committee regretted to say that these efforts were without effect, and their Christian brethren in the Canton still required their sympathies. The Report concluded by adverting to the rumour of a State provision for the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland, and to the belief that no ministry would be induced to attempt any such measure after the demonstrations recently made against it in Yorkshire and in Devonshire.

Mr. ROUSE moved, that the Report be received and adopted, and Mr. CARLISLE seconded the proposition.

Mr. BIDGOOD complained that the Report contained nothing that was new with respect to the affairs of the deputies. Everything that was in the Report they knew through the medium of the newspapers. He admitted that it was an easy thing to find fault, while it was not so easy a matter to supply a remedy. He, however, felt that he could not allow the Report to be adopted without expressing his dissatisfaction with it.

Mr. PEWTRESS would desire to know what the hon. deputy required the Committee to do, during the last year, that they had not done. The last year was one of peculiar difficulties as regarded their affairs, owing to the pressure of other matters, possessing, for the time, a greater degree of popular importance. The Committee did all in their power to bring before Parliament the question of church-rates, and the whole of their attention had been directed to that question. The failure of their proceedings in this respect was not to be attributed to them, but to the circumstance of Mr. Bernal Osborne having been obliged to absent himself from Parliament, in the course of the session, to attend to his affairs in Ireland. The hon. gentleman had, however, given the Committee an assurance that he would take up the measure this session, and pursue it with energy. The Committee had every faith in the hon. gentleman's efforts, and they had no doubt but good would result from the delay which had taken place with respect to this subject [hear, hear].

Mr. BROWN said that the congregation which he represented were dissatisfied with the conduct of the committee on the subject of the church-rates.

The CHAIRMAN said he did not know what the Honourable Deputy meant by complaining of the acts of the committee. If the deputation thought that the committee could bring in and carry a measure through Parliament, they were very much

mistaken. Why, they had to wait for fifty or sixty years before they could obtain a repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts; and with respect to church-rates, there was no chance, even if the honourable member for Middlesex had obtained leave to bring in his bill on that subject, of carrying that measure last session. If they thought the present committee were not doing their duty by their deputies, they had now an opportunity of infusing new blood into that body, by putting men on the committee who would do their work more energetically than the present Committee did. He must say that he thought the observations made towards the Committee were ill-timed and unjust. They had told them in the Report, that Mr. Osborne willingly took up the subject of church-rates, but they did not say how many had refused to bring it forward. All they lost on the subject, during the last session, was the discussion; and he feared if they had brought the question forward last year before an unwilling House, they would have lost rather than have gained by the effort to have it discussed. In two months or so the Court of Exchequer would give their decision on the Braintree case. The Government had also promised to bring in a bill to abolish the Ecclesiastical Courts. Now, the discussions which would arise upon these two matters would necessarily excite the attention of the members of the House, and the consequence would be that they would have a greater chance of having the question of church-rates properly considered, than if it were brought forward under other circumstances [hear, hear]. If Mr. Bouverie, armed as he was with facts and circumstances, could not get his bill in reference to Ecclesiastical Courts carried last year, was it likely that Mr. Osborne could get his bill respecting church-rates through Parliament that year? As to Mr. Osborne, he must say that it was impossible for any one to take up the church-rates with greater zeal, and if it were not for the necessity of his having to go to Ireland in the course of the session, they would, no doubt, have had a full and ample discussion on the subject. He had no doubt but that the hon. gentleman would take up the matter in the coming session, and pursue it with his characteristic earnestness [hear].

The resolution was then put from the chair and agreed to.

Mr. NATHANIEL GRIFFIN then came forward to move the following resolution:—

That it is a matter of surprise, regret, and remonstrance, that, in the nineteenth century, and in this realm of England, Protestant Dissenters should be subjected to coercive, restrictive, prosecuting, and oppressive laws, in violation of the claim of conscience and civil rights, which, as subjects, they ought to enjoy. That the evils under which Dissenters suffer arose from the connexion of the Church and State, and this meeting desires to enter its solemn protest against such union, and to hope that the time is fast approaching when it will be dissolved. That it is desirable that a petition should be presented to Parliament on its again meeting, praying for the abolition of Church-rates, and of the Ecclesiastical Courts, against the renewal of the *Regium Donum*, and any payment out of the public purse for any religious or ecclesiastical purpose whatever, and for the admission of Dissenters to the universities, and as advocates in all our Courts of Law or Justice; for an amendment of the Municipal Act, by striking out the declaration on becoming a member of a Corporation, and for the removal of those restrictions on Dissenters, and privileges granted to the Established Church, to the great injury of Dissenters, and tending, in their operation, to impede the advancement of the sacred cause of civil and religious liberty.

The learned gentleman then alluded to what he designated the great work of the "modern Luther," that had been recently published by the Hon. Baptist Noel. The gallant way in which the rev. gentleman had defended the Dissenters against the charges of schism, was worthy of that distinguished man [hear]. He avowed himself a great admirer of the work in question, although there was not a line in it that had not been already given effect to in works which had emanated from their own honoured forefathers [hear, hear]. The learned gentleman, after observing that it was their duty, with good temper, prudence, and mildness of tongue, to pursue the even tenour of their way, regardless of all opposition, observed, that allusion had been made in the Report to the opposition that ought to be given to the payment of the Roman Catholic clergy. He thought it right to say, that the Dissenters did not oppose the grant on the ground that the Church of Rome was founded in error simply, but on the ground of the connexion of the Church with the State. The Nonconformists objected to the grants being given to the Methodists and Presbyterians in the colonies; they must, therefore, not be charged with bigotry when they opposed the endowment of the Church of their Roman Catholic brethren.

Mr. CHARLES REED, in seconding the resolution, replied to the observations of Messrs. Bidgood and Brown, and justified the Committee from the charge of apathy in reference to the question of church-rates; and expressed his confidence that, during the coming session, Mr. Osborne would be fully prepared to carry out the wishes of the most sanguine of the deputies.

After some other observations,

Mr. PEWTRESS (who had taken the chair in consequence of Mr. Mills being obliged to leave) said, he had to congratulate the advocates of civil and religious liberty on what had recently taken place on the continent [hear]. One thing was prominent, in the midst of all the occurrences that had taken place throughout Europe, and that was the fact, that religious liberty had been triumphant. Events at home were conspiring with those abroad to carry out to its extreme point the great principles of religious liberty. He also observed, that such was the popularity of the Rev. Baptist Noel's work, that the owner of a circulating library assured him there was a greater demand for it than for any other book.

The resolution was then put from the chair, and agreed to.

Mr. GAMMAN moved a vote of thanks to Mr. J. R. Mills, as chairman of the Deputation; and, after a few words from Mr. Brown, in explanation, it was agreed to.

A ballot then took place for the Committee.

Thanks were then given to Mr. Pewtress, the deputy-chairman; to Mr. Hanbury, the Treasurer; and to the Committee; after which the meeting separated.

LECTURE OF THE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST W. NOEL.

On Tuesday se'nnight the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel delivered a lecture on the "Church and the World," to the Young Men's Christian Association, at Exeter-hall. The Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P., occupied the chair.

The Hon. and Rev. B. W. NOEL, on rising, was received with loud and long-continued applause. He said it would have been, on various accounts, more congenial to his feelings had he been allowed to decline fulfilling his engagement to deliver that lecture, and he wrote to their valuable secretary to express his wish on that subject, but he considered more what seemed to him good faith to the subscribers to that series of lectures than anything else, and therefore would not release him from that engagement. He felt, therefore, that he had no choice left in the matter, but must fulfil the promise he had made to their secretary, and through him to them. And thus, as his feelings in this matter had been overruled, he had now to express the thankfulness with which he saw such a large number of his young friends present, his pleasure at meeting with them, and his earnest desire that the lecture which he should read in their hearing—in which there was nothing new, nothing exciting, nothing polemical, nothing beautiful, but much homely and familiar truth—might, through the influence of the Holy Spirit, be productive of some good to them. They had assembled there that evening to hear something respecting the Church and the World, and he should preface what he had to say by a few words respecting its founder, the Lord Jesus Christ, who lived thirty years in an obscure town in Galilee, infamous for its abasement, and then, after three years preaching of the gospel to the Jews, was crucified amidst execrations of bitter hatred; but who had now a name above all other names; who had gone to heaven, and reigned on the right hand of God, the angels, and authorities, and powers, being made subject unto him. Of the increase of his government there could be no end; all kings must fall down before him, all nations must serve him, for he would reign until all his enemies were put under his feet, and at length he would come to judge the quick and the dead, with omniscient wisdom, when his enemies would be ground to powder, and his friends welcomed to share his power and glory [applause]. Among all the most distinguished benefactors of the world, Christ was, beyond comparison, the foremost; for the temporal benefits he conferred were as wide as the world's circumference, and as lasting as the world's duration—while the spiritual blessings, produced by his atoning sacrifice, had made millions happy beyond thought to all eternity. Those who were sanctified by the spirit of Christ through the word of God unto salvation, formed the general assembly of the Church of the first-born, whose names were written in heaven, the whole company of those who, having become the children of God through faith in Christ, were guided by the Spirit to serve God, because they supremely loved him. On those he had conferred invaluable privileges, and reserved them for a glorious end. As a husband loved his wife, so Christ loved and cherished his church, which he intended to adorn with his own perfection, and to render worthy to participate in his own heavenly joy. At his second advent, every member of his church shall rise from the grave with a soul and body like unto his, and in his own presence shall remain, with every blessing which their perfected nature could desire—exempt from want and sorrow, danger and fear, they shall remain in untiring activity and perfect contentment, spending eternity in receiving from his bounty, and loving him for his goodness. In other communities might be found men of valour, wisdom, and virtue, but what community had had, like the church, prophets and kings in direct communication with God, receiving messages from him to mankind, and endowed with superhuman power to effect their mission. Other communities had codes of laws, in which they justly gloried, as adapted to secure the rights of their subjects, to promote the enterprises of talent, and to protect the fruits of their industry; but the Church had laws for good government, which were holy, just, and good, and which regulated the heart and directed the life. Other communities could enumerate their sages to whom successive ages had done homage, but every member of the Church had become wise unto salvation. Other communities possessed men of social excellence, but the Church contained no member, from the greatest to the least, from the most illustrious to the most obscure, who had it not [applause]. Nowhere was honesty, temperance, and kindness more universal; in no community were families so united and affectionate; in no community was friendship more enduring, or citizens more self-denying and beneficent. Every Christian might be the means of converting some of his fellow-men; but no efforts were likely to prevail with the careless, and to induce men to turn to God, unless they appealed to them by the example of a blameless life. God had called them by his mercy and grace to be his adopted children, the disciples of Christ, and temples to

the Holy Ghost—to be fellow-citizens with the saints and heroes of his kingdom, and they were each required to walk worthy of that calling; to endeavour so to be perfect as their Father in heaven was perfect, to seek the highest measure of divine grace, and to daily watch that they might not grieve the Holy Spirit.—The rev. lecturer then adverted to the advance which had taken place in manufactures, science, &c., during the present age, and the progress which peace-principles had made among the people of this country. The rev. lecturer concluded as follows:—Rejoice, young men, in God, who has created, and preserved, and protected you; rejoice in Christ who redeemed you; rejoice in the Holy Spirit, God the Comforter; rejoice in the Bible, your chosen rule of life, regard it as the wisest and holiest book in the world, in which God your Father has revealed all his will; rejoice in the thought of heaven as your own everlasting home; rejoice in the Church of Christ, being members by faith, as the purest, wisest, noblest, happiest, of all societies; rejoice in the country in which you live, where Christian liberty is founded on religious principles, and, therefore, likely to progress and grow; rejoice in the privileges you possess as Christians, and the ennobling duties you are called upon to fulfil. Look wisely for happiness, and, by the blessing of God, secure it. Do as much good as you can in your short lives, to as many of your fellow-creatures as possible. Honour your Redeemer by your excellent conduct and high principles; make all the good esteem you, and bear manfully the hatred of the wicked; be not conquered by obstacles, but conquer them by firmer purpose and energy; let difficulties give you greater firmness of purpose; seize every opportunity of mental and moral improvement; waste not by any carelessness the strength of your mind, but improve it both for the service of God and man; and may you live so wisely that after much enjoyment of this fleeting life, you may sink into the grave in a good old age, beloved and honoured by all who knew your piety, with but few regrets of the past, and triumphant hopes of eternity [applause].—The doxology having been sung, the meeting separated.

How PUBLIC ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.—The accounts of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests have not been received by the audit office since 1843. The Bank of England has not produced its accounts before the auditors since July, 1845; the Paymaster-General since March, 1845; the Poor-law Commissioners since May, 1845; the Master of the Mint since July, 1846; the Solicitor of the Treasury since March, 1845; the Accountant-General of the Post-office since 1844; and the Receiver-General since 1845; the Receiver-General of Stamps and Taxes since 1845; and in the Property-Tax Department since January, 1844; the Comptroller-General of the Customs since January, 1846; the Queen's Remembrancer since December, 1846. The date of the last auditing of the Ceylon accounts is 1844; the Falkland Islands, 1842; Gambia, 1844; Mauritius, 1836; St. Lucia, 1842; Sierra Leone, 1844; Trinidad Crown Colonies, 1843; Van Diemen's Land, 1843; Western Australia, 1843; New South Wales, 1841; South Australia, 1841; Newfoundland, 1843; Cape of Good Hope, 1838; Malta, 1844; St. Helena, 1844; Gibraltar, 1846-6; Canada, 1845. Yet we have an audit office costing above £50,000 a year, for the express purpose of checking the public accounts.—*Reformer's Almanack* for 1849.

HENRY VINCENT AT CAMBRIDGE.—Mr. Vincent has again visited this university town, and delivered his six lectures on the Commonwealth. The most intense interest has been created. The meetings were held in the Town Hall, which was kindly granted by the Mayor, with the exception of the fourth, which was held in Zion Chapel, in consequence of a previous engagement of the Hall for that night. The hall was crowded, and on the two last nights to overflowing, the heat being almost unbearable. Mr. Foster, the late Mayor, occupied the chair at the first meeting, who was followed by other respectable inhabitants, the last being presided over by H. Foster, Esq., son of the gentleman who contested the borough. Not only were the events of the Commonwealth earnestly applauded, but the great principles of that age were received with much enthusiasm, and every allusion to our own times—the necessity for separating Church and State—the importance of equal representation—reduction of taxation—peace—and the abolition of the punishment by death—all of which were energetically enforced, were received with rounds of applause. A new spirit is roused in Cambridge that will not die. At the close of the lectures a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Vincent, the company rising and giving three lusty cheers. Mr. Vincent expressed the pleasure his visit to Cambridge afforded him, and trusted that, in the course of the summer, he should be able to address the great body of the inhabitants in the open air. He urged them to faithfulness in defence of equal representation, and civil and religious liberty. The committee presented Mr. Vincent with a copy of Baptist Noel's work on Church and State. A great desire is expressed to see and hear Mr. Miall. Whenever he visits Cambridge he will meet with a hearty reception.—*From a Correspondent.*

INTENDED PRESENT TO JENNY LIND.—We have had the pleasure of seeing a beautiful Bible, which the Bishop of Norwich intends for presentation to Jenny Lind. It is a Swedish copy of the Holy Scriptures, in quarto, magnificently bound in purple morocco, having the arms of the see on the covers. We also hear that some specimens of Norwich manufacture, the work of those whose cause she comes to serve, will be presented to Mdle. Lind.—*Norfolk Chronicle.*

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. J. Barfitt, F.S.A., late of Grantham, has accepted a unanimous invitation from the church and congregation, High-street, Hull, and is expected to enter upon his pastoral duties on the first Sabbath in February next.

RUGELEY, STAFFORDSHIRE.—The Rev. E. F. Hughes, pastor of the Independent church in this town, has intimated his intention to resign his charge, in consequence of the inadequacy of his pecuniary means for the temporal support of himself and family.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. NOEL'S ESSAY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Will you allow me to make a suggestion to those of your readers who not only hold but are disposed to work for Anti-state church principles.

I reside in one of that large class of small towns where the "clergy" have attained considerable influence, and keep the screw pretty tight. As they happen to be of the evangelical section, they talk of Mr. Noel's secession with "bated breath and whispered humbleness," and have an evident dread of his book getting into circulation amongst their people. If any lay churchmen in the town were to order the "Essay" through their own bookseller, the fact would be made known to the local Fouché at the formidable "vicarage," and would be regarded as an act of contumacy, and proof of latent dissatisfaction with things as they are.

In order, therefore, to enable those who are not very likely to see the book itself, to get some idea of its contents, I enclosed copies of the reprint of your "Review" of it to all the principal church-people in the town.

The plan is cheap and simple, and certainly worth trying. A few shillings' worth of the tract are enough for a small town. If some appropriate tract of the Anti-state-church series (Mr. Newman's for instance), be also put into each envelope, so much the better.

I beg to urge this suggestion upon the attention of your readers, because I think a great deal more might be done for the spread of New Testament principles, cheaply and easily, by a judicious use of the various tracts, pamphlets, and publications, now so abundant and suitable. Yours very respectfully,

Jan. 18, 1849.

H. M.

WEST RIDING REGISTRATION ASSOCIATION.—The Liberals of the West Riding have felt it their duty to form a new and more efficient Association, for advancing their principles and strengthening themselves on the register. Soon after the late election, the central committee who had been appointed by the Liberal delegates to promote the return of Sir Culling Eardley drew up a plan for a new Liberal Registration Association, which they laid before a meeting of delegates from the polling districts held at Normanton last Monday week. After much calm discussion of the principles, it was resolved to have the plan printed, and referred to meetings of Liberals in the polling districts, for their approbation. A second meeting of delegates took place on Wednesday last at Normanton, attended by delegates from Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Wakefield, Barnsley, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Pontefract, Holmfirth, Hebden Bridge, &c. Mr. Carbutt presided. The reports were given in consecutively, and an ample discussion followed. The result was an all but perfect unanimity as to the basis of principle on which the Association should be founded. The Liberals of the West Riding wisely resolved to adopt the celebrated Normanton resolution, which nearly twelve thousand electors had taken for their motto at the recent election, as the basis of their future operations; adding to the four propositions of that resolution another, of which the late election eminently showed the necessity, namely, the ballot. The political principles of the new West Riding Liberal Registration Association will therefore be as follows:—1st, free-trade; 2nd, economical reform; 3rd, extension of the suffrage; 4th, the ballot; 5th, non-extension of religious endowments.—*Leeds Mercury.*

REPRESENTATION OF THE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—Simultaneously with the interment of Earl Talbot, an address to the electors has been issued by Lord Lewisham, eldest son of the Earl of Dartmouth. The noble lord is a Conservative of the school of the late member. He is opposed to free trade upon principle, but is disposed to give it a fair trial; and he is opposed to the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy. Up to Saturday there was no prospect of any opposition. The *Birmingham Mercury* of Saturday says: "A small effort, so that it be an united one, and at the next election one seat at least may be won from the two great families who now divide the representation between them, and make it available only for their own profit and advancement. At the great contest in 1837, when the Anson and Wrottesley's interest united, the numbers polled were—Anson, 3,196; Ingestre, 3,107; Wrottesley, 3,009; Dyott, 3,041." There has not been a contested election in the division since.

An important invention in the manufacture of lace is, we understand, just about to be introduced to the trade, by which colours can be thrown into the fabric, and all the small beams dispensed with, now applied to the machines, as well as the pieces being extended to three or four times their present length.—*Nottingham Mercury.*

THE EARL OF STAMFORD AND WARRINGTON, who is studying at Cambridge, has lately eloped with and married a young woman of great personal attractions, but of humble rank in life, whose parents reside at Cambridge, where the intimacy was formed some twelve or eighteen months since. The young couple have proceeded to Italy.

THE WORKING CLASSES AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have been highly gratified at seeing the apparent interest you have taken in the welfare of the working classes. Sympathizing in so far in your regret at their indifference and alienation from the religious institutions of the present age, I heartily respond to your appeal to ourselves for our judgment as to the causes which have led to the present state of things. My observation has been confined to Scotland; but, in discussing this question, I shall not be guided so much by my experience as by general principles. I have mingled with the working classes merely as a working man, unbiassed by, and unconnected with, any political association—Whig, Tory, or Radical. I have mingled with working men of various trades, old and young, in rural districts and in the crowded city; and, in discussing this question, we have heard a great diversity of reasons, which we shall not attempt to enumerate here.

In our juvenile days we were taught to look beyond all second causes, and attribute all error to the corruption of the human heart. Doubtless, the prevalence of this crude conception has had its influence in perpetuating and extending, rather than in removing, the evil. We do not conceive that it militates against the truth of the first cause, that we extend, or even confine, our inquiries to second causes, with a view to discover and apply a remedy to the disease, as manifested in different constitutions, and regulated by particular circumstances. This question relates to the working class of our day, and we must keep this exclusively in view. To probe the wound to the bottom should be our aim. It is, indeed, a most important matter to ascertain the whole of the causes, so that a remedy may be applied commensurate with, and adequate entirely and permanently to remove, the evil. These, we think, must exist either in the institutions, or in the people, or part in both. For the sake of brevity, we shall fix upon two apparent causes existing among the working classes; namely, infidelity, and disgust or dissatisfaction at the conduct of the professors of religion, its abuses, and their inconsistencies, to which considerable reference has been made in the letters you have published upon this question. We think the one cause we have named must merge into the other; for the abuse of anything is no argument against its use. If there was not a want of, or a great weakness in, faith, the disgust or dissatisfaction would only produce a dissent or a revolution. The working classes have perfect liberty to worship as they incline, and to set up a religion according to the inclinations and tastes adapted to them as a class. We shall confine our remarks more to the one point—the deficiency of faith, which is only the effect of another cause—the almost entire neglect of the Church to support the truth by an unremitting exhibition of the evidences of Christianity. This neglect has, in a measure, arisen out of the circumstances in which religious parties have been placed. The first Reformers from Popery protested against its abuses; their minds were more directed to expose the assumptions of that method of deceit, than to the Bible upon its own merits. So of all the sects which have arisen since: their reforms and investigations have been influenced by the parties with whom they have disagreed, and from whom they separated; few, indeed, have risen above the influence of this power, and soared to the height of investigating Christianity upon its own merits. Hence, its Divine origin and sublime evidences have been cast in the shade, while denominational peculiarities have been brought fully into light, extreme often begetting extreme; thus increasing sect upon sect. Of course, this may be said to operate upon all classes of the community, in producing indifference to religion. We admit it may in so far, but more so upon the working classes; and we shall give our reasons for thinking so. With religious Reformers there has been, as appears to us, too little attention paid to the evidences of religion, which is addressed to our reasoning faculties; too much has been done to excite our veneration. The over-cultivation of the mere feeling of religion among the High-Church parties—the following the paternal customs—being a member of, and outwardly conforming to, the Church of our fathers—has been substituted for an earnest and personal piety; while, on the other hand, this feeling has been cultivated by an enthusiastic attention to devotional duties, almost to the substitution of a consciousness of sincerity and ardent devotion for an enlightened vigorous faith, and a sober attention to relative duties. Now, on the other hand, this feeling has been left almost dormant among the working classes. It will not do to say that religion has presented the same aspect to the working classes as to others. We must take into consideration the difference of circumstances. Under the influence of modern civilization and the progress of improvement, the working classes have been and are subject to continual change in their modes of work; their life (i.e. labour) is not guided by a principle of veneration; each new change addresses itself to their wonder and hope,

and its merits are tested by adaptation and utility. These things, with which the working classes, more than any other, come in constant contact, tend to blunt that feeling in our nature to which the present religious institutions too much address themselves; besides the distance that is maintained between the employers and the employed, that merely mechanical connexion, so to speak, which now exists, helps to obliterate that feeling of dependence and veneration fostered in the "olden time," which tended greatly to habituate the working classes to look up to a religious superior; they are now in a transition state, partially independent, but not so much so as to take religion into their own hands; they have lost confidence in the existing institutions, and they will never be gained by an appeal merely to their religious feelings; but they are worth gaining, and the safety and peace of this land depends upon their being gained. They are not standing still; infidelity is busily and insidiously at work. I might mention another circumstance affecting their position. The press, and not the pulpit, now forms the character of the people—our press is more political than religious, hence we are more a political than a religious people, as a matter of course. The working classes are for democracy and equality; hence, if the religious institutions of this age are at variance with their political views, they will naturally come in for a share of their dislike. Some think to conciliate them by making religion an agent in getting them political freedom. We are afraid that this remedy would be as short-sighted as any that has been proposed; it would only be temporary in its effects, and if to cater to the political leanings of any be the mode of making people, it must make a class religion. A religion which by this means would gain the working classes must needs lose or fail to gain all classes. Such a proposal does appear bad policy, and how far it is at variance with truth we are at a loss to determine. If we judge right, the Founder of our religion, and those whom he employed in its promulgation, assumed very little interference in political questions, and did not shape their course to catch this, that, or the other, or I think it would have been bad policy to appoint Matthew Levi a collector of Roman taxes. An ambassador of his religion does not like catering to political parties; making popular political questions subserve the cause of his religion; his religion stood upon its own merits, and it must do so now. In Scotland we had an attempt at Chartist kirks, but I rather think it was a failure; they have gone down, or done very little for the people. Christianity must be exhibited without any mercetricious attire, and, as such, it is adapted to all men, high and low, black and white, bond and free. It is the only system on earth which teaches true equality, fraternity, and liberty. Make, then, the question which originated our religion the question of this age, and that question will beget a similar attention to religion among the people. This is what the working classes need. They never can be gained back by an appeal to their devotional feelings; but they may be made interested in this question, which will beget an enlightened homage, and make them truly religious. The question I propose to make the question of the age, would be, Has Jesus of Nazareth proved himself to be the Messiah, the Son of the living God? To propose the discussion of any question growing out of this might involve sectarian differences, but we propose this as a remedy within the reach of every sect which believes in Christ. I have no doubt that the working classes will be interested, and attentive, and listening. If they are not all gained back, at least many will be prevented from following the same track. Our country requires to be inundated with wholesome teaching. If the time spent in upholding dogmas and discussing doctrinal points had been spent in establishing young minds in the faith, our country would not have presented that indifference to religion, so much to be regretted. The strongest part of the fortress has become the weakest, from the fact of its not being occupied. A feeling of false security pervaded the garrison, and the enemy gained a partial triumph. I do not know anything that would so much enhance the sale of your excellent paper as an occasional column on the evidences of religion. I have thus taken a glance at what appears to me as some of the most prominent causes of the indifference to existing religious institutions. I would not dogmatize upon this nor any other speculative matter. Of course in the present state of different political and religious parties we may arrive at different conclusions, while animated by an equally ardent desire for what is right, and most conducive to general improvement; however, I think that whatever may be the remedy, what we have proposed must form one of the primary elements in restoring a healthy religious love among the working classes of this country.

I am, Sir, yours in the cause of improvement,
Glasgow, Jan. 16th, 1849. A PIONEER.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have read with intense interest the series of letters which have been addressed to you on the above subject, by working men, and I await, with considerable curiosity, the replies which will be elicited to them. Talent such as that indicated in the productions to

which you have been the means of giving birth, must no longer be hid. We deprecate the alienation of such an amount of mental energy. Let us strive to win it to our cause. All thanks to you for the opportunity which you have given us for the expression of opinion. Complying with your terms, I will strive to be brief in offering to you a few thoughts which lie on the surface of my mind, and which appear to me to bear on the subject in hand. What stands in the way of the cordial union of the evangelical religious sects of our country and the working classes? Readers of the *Nonconformist* will forgive me if I do not labour to prove that State-religionism is a national curse, and in no way more so than in its awful effects in deadening the religious nerve of the people, by exhibiting to them, in all their withering effects on the public sentiment, an amount of hypocrisy, falsehood, and deceit, under the sacred guise of religion, which we strive in vain to parallel in any other system extant. Yes! we leave this horrid blotch on the body politic—this sorry blot of meddling politicians. It needs no exponent. First of systems in monstrous incongruity, it stands first on the list of the causes alienating the minds of sincere, honest, intelligent, working men from all those institutions among which it is enabled to take its place. But we cannot blind our eyes to the fact that there is much in our own societies, and their conductors, that operates prejudicially to our interests in the minds of working men. Were I asked to say in a word what that prejudicing cause is, I should say—want of sympathy on the part of ministers and the bulk of their congregations with the labouring classes. Evidently there is all in the holy principles which the Holy Book unfolds to us that is necessary to attract and rivet the affections of working men. Even when they repudiate the claim to "sainthood," they honour most of the principles which that profession involves. With firmest grasp they lay hold of fundamentals which the New Testament alone reveals to us, and embody them, in all their ramifications, in "Declarations," "Political creeds," "Charters," &c., whilst they disclaim a book which is, in their eyes, tainted by the common proprietorship of parsons and Methodists. It will not avail us to say that there is in the breast of all an enmity to the truth. To the rich, as well as to the poor, does this obstacle present itself; but to the former, especially. It must be by our practice, then—the style and manner, and not the object and matter, of our worshippings and sermonizings, that drives them from us. Yes, so we believe it. Ministers, and congregations for the most part, have no sympathy with working men. And here, in our humble opinion, lies the gist of the matter; without an exhibition and expression of sympathy, there will be no winning. We are prepared for reclamation, indignant and loud. "No sympathy?" "What are all our Sunday-schools and day-schools—our tract societies—our visiting societies—our home and domestic missions?" "Is there no sympathy exhibited in these?" Ah! reader, look at this! Is there no such thing as fashion in religious effort? The heart-throbbings of the first generous soul that set on foot the noble institutions of which you boast—have they not got to be, in many, mere galvanic twitches of a zinc-soul acted on by religious pride and the fear of adverse public opinion? Be candid, and charge thyself seriously to inquire, according to thy best ability, what is the motive which acts as a spring to much of this prodigious effort. Say! Is it all, or major part of it, sympathy with the objects who are brought especially under care? Do all these institutions, as they appear in all their workings, speak of sympathy? Oh no! We trow that the working men are no libellers, when they declare many of them, as they at present exist, to be mere shams! Pretences! Foils, under which religious pride, and not seldom, a love of power and influence, so seek to act, as to pass current for genuine principle. We are uncharitable, and violent, doubtless; but let us see. Is it not so? Your pulpit expounder of the benevolence of the Bible, is he the most active at all times in works of benevolence,—in visiting the poor and the distressed,—ready to give up his ease and his comfort at the call of lowly, filthy, degraded, want? Is his the kind hand stretched out at all times to aid, as he may be able, those whose spiritual leader he seeks to be? Is he the man, of all others, ever ready to counsel the needy and distressed,—judging himself most happy when sacrificing most in order to confer happiness on others? Is his the influence always promptly offered to every good work? We ask not—is he Teetotaler, Peace-man, or Chartist; but does he display such a sincerity and earnestness of character, that his poorer friends are in no danger of imagining that caprice or love of ease and self-indulgence warp his judgment and cramp his effort? In fact, is his conduct consistent with his profession? Is the preacher the pastor? Is the counsellor the public-spirited, self-denying, devoted, true worker?

And then, your school superintendents—your tract distributors, and all the other agents which Christian activity has set a-going—do they, in the main, act their part so well that the poor are in no danger of imputing to them wrong motives? Is there, with them, much of that quiet, unostentatious, ready willing-mindedness developing itself in hearty effort, although in *dishabille*,

that indicates a heart full of sympathy—that all is from right motive—that love of applause and self-glorification have nothing to do with urging to action? Is this man of the platform, who descends on the advantages of education and the blessings of religion, he who will so far deny himself as to visit in person the hovel of the poor, and see for himself what best may be done for the amelioration of their condition? Does his countenance, that settles itself down into complacency when he is engaged in public effort with all the adventitious delights of clap-trap speeches and frothy declamation, never assume a frown when he is accosted by the "humble petition" or "charitable request"? Is he fond of escaping from the pressing claim of want by raising a dust about "political economy" and so forth? Let us not be misunderstood. We do not attribute insincerity to all; but we do wish to hint that such a vast amount of public effort as we see put forth, and such a paltry amount of individual effort as we know to be exerted, does imply a sad want of that consistent, abiding, sympathetic principle which is sure to win the hearts of those who are the objects of it.

We have got into a region where great shams rule—where sincerity is at a discount—where cant and hollow profession flourish—where false splendour attaches itself to adventitious worth. Oh! for a purer state! Oh! for a real, substantial, manly spirit, which shall so take possession of us, as to impel us on with irresistible energy, comparatively unmindful of the applause of others,—seeking so truly to work out the principles which we profess to have adopted, that acquiring an instinct, we may intentionally yield willing help to all efforts which have for their object the well-being of man. Yes! we must have hearty sympathy expressed by the pulpit and the pew, for working men, before it will be reciprocated by them.

Of course we do not mean that ministers *must* profess opinions such as those working men generally entertain. Often they will have to protest—yet we do insist that working men should be allowed to look to our ministers not only as instructors, but sympathizers—not only as guides, but helpers. And so with those who occupy their posts of eminence in the church. Love and hearty interest must be exhibited before it can be returned. The principles of religion must be seen at work in the arrangements of our chapels for worship—in our deportment toward the labouring classes during the hours of worship, and in our efforts for their good, albeit not according to strict canonical rule, before we shall win them from the world or convince them that we are in earnest.

We are not allowed to doubt as to the result of such a course as that which I have insisted on. The missionary in Jamaica and the South Sea Islands can tell us of sympathy reciprocated. From him let us learn the lesson of the times. And nearer home let us sit at the feet of Parsons of Ebley, and of others like-minded to him. Oh! ye masters in Israel! go and do likewise! But why speak we of these? Would we learn the secret of pastoral success among the poor? Would we know how it was that the "common people heard gladly" Him who spake as never man spake, let us learn the lesson of his life. He escaped from the public favour which would have thrust royalty upon him. He was a friend to the poor. He denounced tyranny and oppression wherever he found it. With unsparing hand he unmasked the hypocrisy which made long prayers, yet despoiled widows' houses. He preached the glad tidings of great joy—bidding men to come to him; and while they wonder and admire the "gracious words that fell from his lips," he also heals their diseases and goes about doing good. Be thou our pattern!

Yet, while I thus insist on the importance of a sympathetic spirit as the grand panacea for our divided state, allow me to make one or two other suggestions. I would urge the necessity of effecting a stricter harmony between our style of worship and the genius of our holy religion. Working men have not failed to discover this, and have not failed to feel a proper disgust at it. Ministers of the spiritual religion of Jesus Christ must have done with talking about the dignity of their office, apart from the right exercise of it. They are flesh and blood, after all. Sinful men they confess themselves, speaking from the holy God to sinful men. Thus commissioned, let them have done with the folly of striving to produce an effect by gowns and other apparatus. Let them not treat us as children, to be wrought upon by vestures and antics, but as reasonable, intelligent, thinking men. Let them study simplicity of manner and general habit of thought and conduct. Let them part with the aristocratic feeling that fears the predicament of having to struggle for superiority with the commonalty on a fair level. Let them be men,—holy, persevering, humble, self-denying, plan-devising, earnest men,—and they must succeed. R. B. E.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In common, no doubt, with most of your readers, I have perused the working men's letters with much interest; and, I hope, with profit. If they have not been all that could be wished, they have, in many respects, been excellent. It has struck me, however, that while they delineate pretty correctly the views and feelings of

intelligent and reflecting working men, they leave the condition of the unreflecting mass almost untouched.

In various parts of the country, during several years, I have had rather extensive opportunities for observing the religious state of the labouring classes, and am fully persuaded that, in a large degree, their irreligious habits are traceable to doctrinal errors of which they are the dupes. Of those who regularly frequent no place of worship, I have met with a large number that entertain a strong prejudice in favour of the National Church, and an equally strong antipathy against Dissent. Nor can this be wondered at, when the circumstances of their case are duly pondered. Be it remembered, that at Church they are baptized, confirmed, married, and have relatives buried, which are sufficient, of themselves, to awaken deeply-binding associations. Moreover, in their simplicity, they believe that, by a sort of magic spell, the secret of which is known only to those who make pretensions to the art, their deceased friends have been conveyed to a haven of peace; and, when required, the same favour will be conferred on themselves, irrespectively of the lives they live, only excepting that they avoid Dissent.

Now, Sir, these are the very doctrines most prominently taught in "The Book of Common Prayer;" and it is worthy of observation, that on those particular occasions, when the class to whom I allude find it necessary to attend church, these destructive errors are more especially brought forward, enforced, and acted out. For 300 years, no doctrines have been more assiduously propagated throughout the length and breadth of England, by nearly the whole band of State-paid priests, than these; while, until somewhat recently, almost nothing has been done, for generations, to overturn them. Even where, as in a few instances, the parish priest has not individually avowed these soul-destroying errors, it has been beyond his power, so long as the Prayer-book has been in his hand, even to lay the demon others had raised; for it is, well known, that how many soever doubt the orthodoxy of the parson, few indeed question the orthodoxy of the Book of Prayers.

Now wherever doctrines like these are believed, the results may be easily inferred. There, conscience, sin's thorn and virtue's goad, is silent. There, the worst passions of human nature, unless restrained by some temporary consideration, are unshackled. There, the truth of Heaven has neither beauty, vitality, nor power.

Thus it is with a large portion of our working population. I would scarcely say they love either their priests or their church; I would rather say they fear the one and revere the other. At all events, Dissent, however lovely and pure, being stigmatized by their sanctimonious church and its ministers, is, in general, condemned unheard. They have been taught to spurn and to sneer at it; and hence their eyes, ears, and hearts, are all but closed against the influence of a purer faith.

Doubtless, to insist upon this view of the question, as furnishing a complete solution of the problem, would be quite erroneous. It cannot be questioned that the causes assigned by yourself, and some of those detailed by your correspondents, have been injuriously operating on these classes; though, I believe, their existence is far less general than the one here referred to.

These, then, I contend, are the leading characteristics of the malady we deplore; and what is to be the remedy? A State-church, necessarily corrupt, is the stagnant morass whence has evolved the infectious effluvia; and what is to be done? Are we to stand back until it purify itself? Is there to be no attempt to remove the upas tree, lest those basely interested should be provoked? Did our Great Exemplar thus treat the like errors of the Scribes and Pharisees? Is it consonant with true allegiance to Him, to hold our peace, while thousands of benighted souls are thus allured along the broad road to destruction? I trow not. Here, as Dissenters, has been our greatest error. In this respect, save a small minority, Dissenters have long been unfaithful to the cause they have espoused, and hence the enemy's tares. They have been frightened from their post by the brawl and stigma of a State priesthood, and hence their lack of progress. Yes, men, whose ancestors braved the dungeon, the pillory, exile, and the stake, have quailed and retreated before the epithets, "political, factious, quarrelsome, fanatical, and infidel Dissenters." They relinquished their arms before the citadel was taken, and now, it is manifest, have not secured the spoils. They renounced the spirit of their great ancestral Reformers, and rejected the small faithful band who retained it, and hence the evils bemoaned. Had they, sir, maintained their principles with the same zeal and fidelity as did their Puritan, independent, and Nonconforming forefathers, and as the *Nonconformist* has done, instead of lamentation and alarm, our ears had now been greeted with the voice of joy and gladness, at the ingathering of an abundant harvest. Here, then, I suggest, has been our mistake, and it is only by buckling on our armour afresh, and renewing the conflict, that it can be retrieved.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours,

January 12th, 1849.

A. WATKIN.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

DEAR SIR,—Working men have given their opinions as to the causes of their class standing aloof from the existing churches; comments upon them have appeared, and as I begin to fear that this movement will pass away without a fair exhibition of the remedies, I take my pen to show how they may be induced to become members of the family of heaven. To Mr. Hamilton you say, "Try your plan, and let us see the success." Good! but lest you should thus reply to me, I say, the course I am about to submit I have tried, and have some hundreds of that class giving me the right hand of fellowship. I present them not as an *opinion*, but a *fact*, (something done).

"A Pastor of Working Men," in your last, thinks that in the various letters the evils have not been touched; I will, however, affirm, that even were this true, they have not been overlooked in your masterly comments. You, Sir, have exhibited the evils, if they have not. British Christianity (say you) is *essentially* the Christianity of the middle classes. Again, you affirm that among them it is "degenerating from a living principle to a lifeless form,"—"that it strikes one as an almost impenetrable mass of conventionalism, not positively dead, but *completely overlaid, sickly, fanciful, effeminate.*" This is *truly* said of *British Christianity*, but none dare to say it of *Judean Christianity*; therefore *original* and *British* are two, and working men see in the systems of this age called Christian, a thorough sham, which manly integrity repudiates.

Permit me to say that existing poverty, oppression, and political inequality, are not among the causes which keep the producing class from our denominations. Let the State oppress a man to the utmost—steal his rights and his purse, and then show to the oppressed one that there is an association which will receive him—share with him their homes, their liberties, their goods, as far as the nature of things will permit—will receive him into an atmosphere wherein liberty, equality, and brotherhood breathe and expand; and I assert that his oppression will not prevent him giving his hand and heart.

In the next place, I affirm that the letters published by you do show the *exact* nature of the diseases which have destroyed "British Christianity." They are as follows:—

1. Ministers do not sympathize with the working classes.
2. Want of union among the sects.
3. Refusing openly to investigate the claims and arguments of those who oppose.
4. Confining the teaching of the church to one man, or to a preaching class.
5. Manifestations of inequality even in the places used for worship.
6. The manifest interestedness of many of the teaching class.
7. The non-existence of any fixed fund to render worldly benefit societies unnecessary, and to afford ample sustenance for the aged and needing.

Seven denotes perfection, and these seven items display a deathly condition. Now for the remedies:—

1. Take away the unsympathizing ministers, and introduce a new class—men, in every instance, who have been trained in the congregation of which they are to become the overseers—who possess all the qualifications required by the Apostle Paul in his letters to Timothy and Titus: thus abolishing college-made parsons, and having, in every instance, tried men from the people, removing all high-sounding titles, and other distinctions of clergy and laity.
2. Destroy the want of unity, by removing all creeds, and uniting, not on *OPINIONS*, but on *FACTS*; receive into your communion every man who believes that Jesus is the Christ, and who obeys Him, allowing him to hold his opinions as private property; abandon all party names, such as Wesleyan, Independent, Baptist, &c., &c., and be called Christians.
3. Do as Jesus and as Paul did, viz., give ample opportunity to inquirers publicly to ask questions and state their objections, not when you meet for worship, but at times set apart for the purpose.
4. Let your pastors cease to be the exclusive teachers of the church. Introduce with the breaking of the loaf every first day, the right of mutual exhortation; say as Paul did to the Corinthians, "you may all prophesy one by one, that all may learn, that all may be perfected."
5. Regard the teaching of the Apostle James, and abolish pew-letting—make all seats alike, and pay for the house by the voluntary contributions of the church.
6. Have a plurality of pastors, as the first churches had; thus divide the labour, and let them all work for their own bread, as Paul commanded (Acts xx.)
7. Restore the contribution, attended to every first day in the primitive churches, called the fellowship. Let each member contribute with the idea that by this institution equality is produced (2 Cor. viii.), and by appropriating a portion of the money now absorbed by the "clergy," render assistance from all benefit associations unnecessary.

Thus, dear Sir, I have presented you the cure. Let it be applied. "British Christianity" will become Judean Christianity, and all will be well. I regret that space

will not permit me to enlarge on these topics. I will only say to your readers, if you wish we had said more, search the Acts of the Apostles, with their letters, and you will get the whole.

Yours respectfully,
71, High-street, Camden Town. D. KING.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—I have been, and still am, a constant, and I hope profited, reader of your valuable paper.

In your remarks on those letters to which you have lately afforded so much space in your pages, I met with one to this effect,—that piety was fast sinking into conventionalism. This is too true. Conventionalism in Dissenting communities is doing what, in the Establishment, is effected by legalized form and ceremony—it is taking from Christianity the spirit that giveth life, leaving only the letter that killeth. How can this sad state of things be remedied? One, and that a most efficient means, would be this,—giving to the Dissenting world right views on this conventionalism that is doing so much mischief. Let it be seen what of it is not, as well as what of it is, in accordance with the Word of God. There are those whose minds have long been actively engaged in this inquiry. But where is the medium by which they may lay before others their views? They may think and they may talk, this those who sit in high places cannot prevent. But this is at present all they can do. There is no religious periodical amongst us, whose pages would be open for the discussion of subjects such as these. On these matters wisdom cannot cry, nor understanding put forth her voice, but must be content to speak softly in whispers, and in secret places.

I have been induced to trouble you with these remarks in hope that some remedy may be devised for this evil that exists, and also to express my hope that, so far as other matters will permit, you will give to us the advantage of reading your views on the subject above alluded to.

With much respect,

I remain, Sir, yours truly,

Jan. 19th, 1849.

SCRUTINY.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

DEAR SIR,—I heartily thank you for calling public attention to the spiritual state of the working classes of this country. No Christian, and particularly a Christian minister, can read the correspondence you have so kindly inserted in your valuable paper, without deep interest and regret. To my mind, the working men have made out a strong case, and it behoves every lover of God, and his fellow-creatures, to attempt, at least, a removal of those things which appear to stand in the way of the spiritual enlightenment of the working part of the community.

I believe, with one of your correspondents, that a great deal depends on the converted part of the working classes themselves. Should they employ their leisure hours in advancing the truth of the Gospel, I am persuaded their labours would not be in vain. Working men have sympathies for each other, which other persons, however well disposed, cannot have. My object in writing is to create in my fellow working men a spirit of emulation, or holy rivalry, in the cause of Christ; as an inducement, I may relate my experience. Upwards of eight years ago, my mind was deeply impressed with the necessity of counteracting the infidel principles which were industriously circulated among my fellow-workmen; (I was at this time what is termed a local preacher). I found the greatest part of those who attended no place of worship, looked upon the ministry as persons who got an easy living for preaching, and that nothing else influenced them but love of filthy lucre. Reasoning with them was out of the question; they pointed to many lamentable proofs for the truth of their statements. I spoke to several Christian brethren as to the best course to take, and ultimately we agreed to open a cause on the free principle, which, with much fear and trembling, we did. Having raised a little money we erected a temporary building, in which we held temperance meetings, meetings for the repeal of the corn-laws, &c., but above all for the preaching the gospel of Christ. For some time we seemed to make no progress, arising from misrepresentation, as well as the desertion of several from our ranks. However, three or four continued to labour on, and God was pleased to bless our feeble efforts: we now and again added one to our number. Every such addition increased our means of usefulness. We had stated times when we read the New Testament; the more we examined the more we found we were acting in accordance with its teachings. Being thus encouraged, we redoubled our exertions, and what is the result? We have now a neat chapel and spacious school-room, at a cost of near £900; near 100 members in Christian fellowship, all of which possess and give evidence of a change of heart; upwards of 100 children in the Sunday-school; a poor fund to meet distressed cases; and a congregation of the working classes every Lord's-day of from 300 to 400; and all this has been accomplished, through the Divine blessing, by working men (*i.e.* men who labour six days every week, when they can obtain it). I cannot convey in words the gratitude I feel to my God for placing me in this position. Could

not this be accomplished in no other places? Why not? That adage is true, "God helps them that help themselves." Should any of my Christian brethren feel disposed to make the trial, most gladly would I communicate any information I can on the subject.

I am, dear Sir, yours sincerely,
W. SANDERSON.
15, Upper Newington, Liverpool, Jan. 17, 1849.

REPRESENTATION OF THE CARDIGAN BOROUGH.—Two candidates are now in the field—Mr. J. S. Harford, and Mr. Pryse Pryse, son of the late member. The former is a Tory of the old school; his creed consists in a "deep attachment to the constitution, in Church and State," and, mark what follows, "a sincere friend of civil and religious liberty." The latter is a Liberal, and says, "I need not explain to you my political sentiments, you know them well enough." His sentiments may be known to some of the electors, and be all that could be desired, but the address is not satisfactory. The present times demand an honest expression of opinion of the great questions of the day, and for that reason we cannot recommend him to the electors with that cordiality which we otherwise would. Our Aberystwith correspondent assures us that Mr. Pryse will support Hume's motion, vote for retrenchment, and against all further endowments, but is not sure whether or not he will vote for the separation of Church and State, and against State education. Our correspondent further states that Mr. Pryse said that he would go the "whole hog" with the Dissenters. We trust the Dissenters will ascertain the truth of these rumours ere they vote for him. The time is now come when Dissenters must be consistent and faithful to their principles; and however desirable it may be to "keep out a Tory," or to vote for "a friend," fidelity to the sacred cause of spiritual Christianity demands of them to withhold their votes from any candidate who does not come up to the mark. We fondly indulged a hope in our last that Mr. Miall would have been a candidate, but the shortness of time, and the power of aristocratic influence in the boroughs, prevented the possibility of his being brought forward with any chance of success;—not that we think the Dissenters of the united boroughs are unable to return him, but because there was no organization in existence to concentrate their energies, and to direct their efforts to a successful issue. This is another lesson to the Dissenters to organize and prepare themselves for every emergency. We would recommend the immediate formation of committees in every borough, to watch the register and to prepare for future elections. If that were done efficiently, we know not of a single borough in the Principality where the Dissenters would not be in a position to dictate terms to any candidate who may present himself. As to the issue of the contest between Mr. Harford and Mr. Pryse, if reports can be depended upon, Mr. Pryse will have a decided majority. The only way for Mr. Pryse to be certain of his success would be to issue another address, stating unequivocally the views which, we have reason to believe, he holds on the great questions of the day. His victory will then be more honourable, and his future career more useful, easy, and satisfactory.—*Principality.*

PROPOSED REVIVAL OF A FIXED DUTY ON CORN.—A large number of the gentlemen and farmers of Leicestershire met at Waltham-on-the-Wolds on Thursday, with the double object of promoting the formation of a national memorial of Lord George Bentinck, and of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a small fixed duty on corn and cattle. Lord John Manners presided; the Marquis of Granby, Lord Charles Manners, Mr. Augustus Stafford, and Mr. T. B. Farnham, all members of Parliament, were present. The personal object of the meeting having been transacted—"a tribute having been paid to departed worth"—the meeting adjourned *pro forma* for an hour, and then reassembled to discuss the question of agricultural protection. Lord John Manners introduced the question of what policy the farmers ought to pursue in the present crisis. Prices are unremunerative, and the imports are still increasing. The Liverpool returns are astounding. Up to the 1st September, 1848, 4,000,000 bushels of grain have been shipped from New York to this kingdom. "The cost of transit from the districts round Waltham to Manchester is more per quarter than from New York to Liverpool!" Mr. Beasley described farming interests as alarmed by sad prospects for the spring. He rejected with warmth Mr. Cobden's malt-tax sop, and moved,

That it is expedient to petition Parliament to impose a protective duty on the importation of foreign cattle; and to retain, and if necessary to increase, the duties now imposed on corn and such manufactures as interfere with the productions of British capital and industry.

Mr. Augustus Stafford lauded the general terms of the resolution, and was eloquent on the agricultural interest. The resolution was carried by acclamation.

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.—The late execution of a lad 17 years of age, in the city of York, appears to have produced such an effect upon the good citizens, that they have determined at once to form a Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, and have invited Charles Gilpin Esq., to attend a meeting to be held in that city on Wednesday next, for the purpose of appointing a committee to co-operate with the London Society, to procure, as early as possible, the entire abolition of capital punishment.

MR. BURDASS, a farmer of Bessingby, in Yorkshire, has lost his life through a wound inflicted by a spring-gun. Just as he had set the murderous trap in a plantation, his feet touched one of the wires.

IRELAND.

THE STATE TRIALS.

The Irish Court of Queen's Bench gave judgment on Tuesday week upon the writ of error sued out by the State prisoners convicted at Clonmel. Mr. O'Brien was accompanied by his brother; he and Mr. Meagher, sat together at one side of the bar; Mr. M'Manus and Mr. O'Donohoe sat together on the other side.

The Lord Chief Justice Blackburne began with a clear and rapid summary of all the points raised. He held the Commission to have been valid, and its sitting regular, and the caption of the indictment good. He overruled the extraordinary doctrine, that it is not, and never was, high treason in Ireland to levy war in Ireland against the Queen. It was so even at common law; but, furthermore, it was absurd, and against plain reading, to contend that Poyning's law failed to make the 25th Edward III. the law of Ireland as well as England. He sustained the overruling of the pleas which relied on the points relating to non-delivery of a copy of the indictment, and lists of the jurors and witnesses, ten days before trial. These privileges of the statute of Anne were not given to Ireland by the 57th George III., nor by the 11th Victoria, chapter 12. Even if they were given by the last act, the present indictments were not so framed that the prisoners could have had the benefit. He overruled the jury-challenge point: the word "treason" standing alone ever means high treason; and the words, "or other felony," do not by implication narrow the interpretation of "treason" into the species of felony called "petit-treason": the challenges are limited, therefore, by the 9th George IV., to twenty in high treason cases. Lastly, the objection founded on the form in which the prisoners were asked why they should not have judgment, was untenable: the form used is justified by precedent, and does not violate principle. On all the points, therefore, judgment is given for the Crown. Mr. Justice Crampton, Mr. Justice Perrin, and Mr. Justice Moore concurred.

The prisoners heard the judgments with equanimity, and were remanded back to gaol. It is stated, that they will try the last resort of an appeal to the House of Lords.

The Commission Court gave judgment, on Thursday, upon the application of the Attorney-General to have final judgment pronounced in the case of Mr. Gavan Duffy. The Judges determined against the Crown; and so determined on the authority of a case overlooked by the prisoner's counsel, but mentioned by Baron Richards. In the case of the Queen v. Sargent, decided in 1845, the prisoners were allowed to plead; and the Irish Judges now agreed to follow that case. Mr. Duffy was called on to plead, and he pleaded "Not guilty." Mr. Justice Perrin then intimated, that it was out of the power of the Court to go on then with the trial, and he adjourned the Court till the 6th of February.

AN INCENDIARY SHOT BY A YOUNG FEMALE.—On Wednesday evening, a farmer in respectable circumstances, Mr. Orr M'Veagh, residing at Ballylenaghan, three miles and a half from Belfast, had seen, about eight o'clock, two men, respectfully dressed, in a field adjoining his stack-yard. His two daughters, Grace and Margaret, were with him—these three individuals, with a servant, comprising the whole of the family. The eldest girl, Grace, at once challenged the men, asking them what they were doing there. One of the men replied, "We are watchmen, and are going in the direction of Knockbracken; you may go to bed, and feel quite safe, for we will keep watch for you." Suspecting the intentions of the men, the family did not go to bed, but continued watching until midnight, when the father went to bed, leaving his daughters, who had armed themselves well, to watch the premises. About one o'clock, the girls distinctly heard the sound of a jaunting-car, stopping nearly opposite the house, which is distant about 15 perches from the road-side. At once the two females prepared to face the danger, whatever it might be, and concealed themselves outside the house. In the course of a few minutes, they heard a number of persons speaking together in an adjoining field. Breathless with attention and anxiety, they listened to the conversation, and, suddenly, they heard a cry from the party of "Watch! watch! David Catherwood's and David Musgrove's stacks are in flames!" Miss M'Veagh suspected this to be a ruse to withdraw them from their watch, or to ascertain whether any watch was really being kept; so the two girls never uttered a word, nor stirred a step from the spot where they stood concealed. Two of the party then approached the stack-yard. One very large stack of hay was so close to the ditch which divided the yard from the field, that it could be set on fire easily by a party standing in the latter, without crossing over into the stack-yard. The fellow who was foremost then took out a match-box and proceeded to strike a light, but did not succeed. He next tried another, but with no better success; and lastly proceeded to strike a number of matches at once. All these movements were distinctly visible to the two girls from the place of their concealment; and just as the ruffian was about to apply a light he had at last succeeded in striking to the haystack, Grace M'Veagh exclaimed aloud, "What is this? What are you doing?" The fellow made no reply, but drew back. Miss M'Veagh cried out, "Stand!" and immediately fired with the musket with which she was provided, and which was doubly charged with swan drops, slugs, and small pebbles. The man instantly fell back without uttering a groan. His comrade, who had left the rest of the party with him to fire the stack, then rushed forward, crying, "If the devil

himself was there I would set it on fire!" As he came over towards the stack Margaret M'Veagh met him full in front, armed with an old yeomanry bayonet fastened at the end of a pole, and made several thrusts at his face, wounding him severely. He, too, fell back. The rest of the party, seven in number, then made a rush towards the young women, who still bravely stood their ground, and one of the miscreants discharged a pistol at Miss M'Veagh, just as, suspecting his intention, she had drawn herself within the temporary cover which she had used for the purpose of keeping watch, but she was so near the shot, notwithstanding, that one of her hands is so deeply marked with the stain of the powder that she has since been unable to wash it out. The party then raised up their fallen comrades, one of whom must have been killed by the discharge of Miss M'Veagh's musket, dragging the latter to a heap of stones, which lay a few yards distant. Meanwhile, Miss M'Veagh, who still kept her position, cried out, "Stand, or I will fire again, I have a brace of pistols." Hearing this the entire party fled from the field, leaving the dead or dying man behind them on a heap of stones. At length, dreading the return of the ruffians, the two valiant girls, half fainting with fatigue and excitement, returned to the house to rouse their father, who was still asleep. On getting up and learning the circumstances, Mr. M'Veagh sent a messenger to inform the police at Newtownbreda; and Constable Boyd, who was only just returned from patrolling the neighbourhood of Drumbo, at once turned out his party and proceeded to the scene. Before the arrival of the police, however, Mr. M'Veagh and some of his neighbours, who had assembled at the place, found a military sort of cap on the spot where the man whom his daughter shot had fallen. It was perfectly riddled with slugs and pebbles, and the inside was saturated with blood. Along with the cap was also found a quantity of lucifer matches, newly invented "fire-lights," and a razor in a new case. Before, however, Mr. M'Veagh, or any of his family, had gone out of the house a second time, the incendiaries had contrived to remove the body of their associate. A lengthened investigation into the circumstances has been made before the magistrates. Informations were sworn; but it is not known whether anything else, calculated to afford a clue to the whereabouts of the ruffians, transpired. The *Northern Whig* says:—"We have conversed with the two brave girls. Like most women who have similarly distinguished themselves, they have not much physical strength, and their manner is very unassuming; but they show great intelligence, and unpretending self-possession. Their account of the whole affair, which would have tried the strongest nerves, and which made them feel alarmed, though they did not lose their self-control, is alike simple and circumstantial. Their collectedness, judgment, and courage, in a situation so trying, entitle them to the highest admiration."

Dr. Maginn, Roman Catholic Bishop of Derry, died on Wednesday. Another Catholic bishop, Dr. Walsh, of Cloyne and Ross, has died. There is a rumour that Father Mathews will be one of the names selected. Dr. Walsh was opposed to political agitation.

LANDLORDISM IN THE WEST AND NORTH.—John Lamb, the intelligent and impartial Quaker, whose "Notes on the State of the Country" are being published in the *Northern Whig*, has made another tour of the western and north-western counties, and the following is an abridged report of his observations upon the present condition of the counties of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal:—"Around Westport and Castlebar there was more appearance of starvation than in any other district I had lately visited. The poorhouses at both towns are filled to overflowing; the agents of several benevolent committees have here expended largely, yet all that has been done seems not equal to meet the general destitution. The Marquis of Sligo is exerting himself as far as he can with his reduced means; and the Marchioness is doing all a young and benevolent heart can suggest. Out of her own savings she expended £50 in releasing warm clothing and blankets out of pawn during the inclement weather for the poor, and superintended the proper distribution herself. His Lordship, instead of hunting, takes exercise in thinning his plantations, cutting down trees, and sawing them up into firewood for the poor. If he continues to live within his income there is no danger of him, as he is not embarrassed, and his broad lands will yet be valuable. The son and heir of the man who acted so nobly as his father did, while Governor of Jamaica, will always have the best wishes of every true friend of freedom. Lord Lucan appears to be doing more in the way of reclamation and draining than any other person in the country; and, of course, in so doing, gives a very considerable amount of employment; but he does everything in such an extremely ungracious manner, that he does not get sufficient credit for the amount of good he does. No one seems to have a kind word for him. At Ballina I found there were several Scotch agriculturists over, looking after farms. One gentleman represented a small joint-stock company lately established at Edinburgh, got up through the exertions of a benevolent lady of spirit and means, who has invested several hundred pounds in the undertaking. The object is, to take farms in the west, and cultivate them on the most improved principles, by Scotch stewards. The Baptist Society of London have taken some land to found a model farm, which, no doubt, will be very useful, if well conducted. Lord Palmerston is continuing, with increased vigour, the improvements on his property in the county of Sligo, and, consequently, is giving employment to his tenantry. They have made considerable pro-

gress since I last noticed their operations. Some of the large fields are made worth double what they were. The quantity of stones dug up and gathered out of one field is beyond conception. When the operations now in progress are completed, it will make a wonderful change in the appearance of the property, and in the value of it; but all the landlords in the west and the north also are cast into the shade by the exertions of John Hamilton, of St. Ernan's, near Donegal. Every journey, for the last two or three years, I have marked with intense interest and increasing pleasure the progress he is making. He has now fully 600 acres in his own hands, nearly all thorough-drained, levelled, and trenched 18 to 20 inches deep, laid out in large beautiful fields like a lawn. Upwards of 400 acres will, this year, be under active cultivation, and that all by spade labour. At present he gives employment to 500 men. Sometimes he has as many as 1,000. Nearly, if not all his labour, is done by task-work—even the reaping."

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM.—The following report of the Christmas examination of the pupils in this establishment has been presented to the committee:—"We, the undersigned, in compliance with the request of the committee, conducted the examination of the Congregational School at Lewisham at Christmas, 1848. The examination was entirely classical. The attainments of the pupils were tested in Ovid, Virgil, Cæsar, Sallust, Greek Testament, Thucydides, and the grammatical elements of the Latin and Greek languages. Of the seven classes into which the whole school was divided, we feel constrained to affirm, that while the middle classes call for no particular expression, either of regret or of commendation, the advantage appeared less on the side of the juniors, and more with the seniors, than on former occasions. The accuracy and readiness of the first class in the construction and analysis of difficult passages, both in Latin and Greek authors, afforded us much satisfaction.—(Signed) GEORGE ROGERS, ROBERT FERGUSON, LL.D."

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, January 24, Two o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—Advices received from Toulon announce that the preparations for the expedition to Italy were discontinued. It is confidently stated that the Austrian Government contemplates a measure to repress the revolutionary movement at Rome.—M. Lucien Murat has failed in the election as Colonel in the National Guard. General Gourgaud has been elected.—A socialist banquet, said to be of the Associations Réunies, took place on Monday evening in the Salle de la Fraternité, Rue Martel. The tickets were one franc each for men and women, and fifty cents for children, and, when the speeches commenced, the public were admitted at twenty-five cents per head. There were about 1,200 guests, and as many spectators.—The election for the Colonel of the 2nd Legion of the National Guards of the Banlieue has terminated in favour of M. Napoleon Buonaparte, the son of the ex-King of Westphalia. He had 3,962 votes; M. Michel had 1,951, and Barbès 137.—The Assembly, on Monday, decided by a majority of 466 against 288, to send the offenders in the affair of the 15th May before the High National Court to be established under the conditions of the constitution.—An announcement appears in the Paris journals, that on and after the 1st of February, the two London mails will go by Calais. The mid-day mail arriving in London at half past four in the morning, and the evening mail at half-past ten—the average time allowed between London and Paris being fourteen hours and a half.—M. Gaisnier, President of the Club St. Antoine, was on Saturday condemned by the Tribunal of Correctional Police to 100f. fine, for a contravention of the law of clubs, by restricting the admission of the public. M. Levy, president, and M. Thomas, member, of the bureau of the Club de la Redoute, were severally sentenced to 200f. fine for the same offence.

MOUNT VESUVIUS has been more than usually active since the 7th. On the 12th, the mountain towards Bosco Reale opened in two parts. The people in the neighbourhood have all fled.

INTERVENTION ON BEHALF OF THE POPE.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Naples states, that the arrangements for the intervention on behalf of Pius IX. have been completed:—

I understand that the plan, to which I lately twice referred, now approaches to maturity; and that France, having been consulted, has given her assent, and probably will take part in the operation. A Neapolitan General, charged with a special mission for Prince Schwarzenburgh, left this a few days since for Trieste, by steamer, with the intention of proceeding thence to Vienna, and as soon as the young Emperor fulfils the formalities required, of notifying his coming to the throne, diplomatic relations will be renewed, and the intervention in favour of the Pope be commenced. It is to be hoped and expected, that Messrs. Sterbini and Co. will give way when they become acquainted with these facts, and that the restoration of Pío Nono may take place without the presence of Austrian or Neapolitan troops in any part of his dominions. It was proposed that the Pope should be conveyed to Civita Vecchia, and protected there by the steamers of all the Roman Catholic nations—French, Austrian, Neapolitan, Sardinian, Spanish, and Portuguese—whilst negotiations were opened at Rome with those who are still disposed to respect his authority.

If this does not succeed, an armed intervention is to follow. The Pope still remains at Gaeta, where he

receives the constant attention of the King and Queen of Naples.

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.—General Bem has been defeated at Assod, on the left bank of the Danube, but escaped. Many of the insurgents have been pursued into Galicia. Prince Windischgrätz has issued a proclamation in Hungary, to the effect that all Imperial officers and soldiers, at present serving in the army of the Hungarian insurgents, who shall within a fortnight return to their allegiance, will be exempt from punishment. The consequence has been that officers from the Hungarian army arrive from all parts to surrender themselves to the Prince. This is the third delay he has granted. Letters from Semlin of the 10th inform us, that 9,000 Servians, troops of the line, with thirty cannon, have passed the Danube to join the Imperial army. Prince Windischgrätz has outlawed Kossuth, all the members of the "Committee of Public Safety," and all the so-called Government commissaries. All jurisdictions are ordered to capture them, and deliver them over to the next military force. A deputation of sixty respectable citizens from Debreczin have arrived in Pesth, to express to the Field Marshal their submission to his Majesty.

A CABINET COUNCIL was held yesterday afternoon at the Foreign Office. The Ministers present were—Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Minto, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Francis Baring, Sir John Hobhouse, Lord Campbell, the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, and the Marquis of Clanricarde. The Council sat two hours. The Marquis of Lansdowne arrived in town to attend the meeting from his seat, Bowood-park, Wilts.

THE ADDRESS IN THE LORDS will be moved by Lord Bruce, and seconded by Lord Bateman.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.—We regret to announce, by accounts from Mazatlan, under date November 29, that her Majesty's surveying ship "Herald," 22, Captain Kellett, had arrived at that port from Behring's Straits, without having been able to obtain any intelligence of the expedition under Sir John Franklin.—*Times*.

ALLEGED FELONY BY WEALTHY SILVERSMITHS AT BATH.—A case which has created great excitement in Bath has been for some days past privately investigated by the magistrates of that city. Messrs. Warren and Fuller, silversmiths, of Westgate-street, always regarded as two of the most respectable tradesmen of the place, had been lodged in gaol, £20,000 bail having, it is stated, been refused. On Monday they were brought up at the Guildhall and re-examined before a full bench of magistrates, charged with having in their possession two silver ladles, having thereupon the marks of the Goldsmith's Company in London, which marks have been transposed and removed thereto from some other wares of silver. Several witnesses were examined, whose evidence was very incriminating. Mr. Stone addressed the bench at considerable length in behalf of the accused; after which, the magistrates held a private consultation, the result of which was a determination to commit both the prisoners for trial at the ensuing assizes. An application to accept bail was refused; and the warrants of committal having been made out, the accused, both of whom appeared to be much dejected, were removed to gaol. The examination lasted nearly six hours.

MR. SHORE AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—Monday night.—It is a fact that the *Nonconformist* is more extensively circulated in this district than at any preceding period; this of itself is good ground of hope. We know of those who a few years ago could scarcely endure its name, at the present time esteem it beyond expression. This evening Mr. Shore has paid us a visit. The large and respectable audience who met him in the Lecture-room, Nelson-street, were there more as the adherents and supporters of dissent, than as sympathizers merely with a persecuted, seceding clergyman. The speeches were all thorough-going, out-and-out Anti-state-church deliverances. The more decided and energetic the declaration on the part of the speaker, in reference to Church and State connexion, the more hearty and protracted were the responsive cheers of the audience. Ralph Walters, Esq., whose connexions are all aristocratic churchmen, was called to the chair, and he certainly did not mince the matter. R. B. Sanderson, Esq., Mr. Miller, Free Church minister, and a Mr. Crow, a messenger from the Baptist Church at Belise, in Honduras (who has himself felt the persecutor's thong), were the chief speakers.—*Newcastle Correspondent*.

THE DEATHS IN LONDON during the week ending Jan. 20, numbered 1,345, a rate of mortality considerably above the average of five previous winters, the excess being 176. But as compared with the return of the preceding week, they show a decrease of 103—a fact which will be observed in connexion with the mean temperature of the air, which rose during the period from 39 deg. to 47 deg.

STATE OF TRADE.—MANCHESTER, Tuesday.—Our market to-day has exhibited more signs of animation, owing chiefly to the favourable nature of the commercial news received from India. In yarn and cloth suitable for that market there has been more inquiry, and in several instances producers have obtained rather higher rates than could have been commanded at the early part of last week. For other markets—such as the Levant, Italy, &c.—there is a moderate inquiry, and a fair business is doing at the rates of last week. In some cases, buyers for these markets have been able to operate to greater advantage, particularly in printers, T

cloths, and domestics, manufacturers showing a disposition to make slight concessions, in order to secure further contracts.—*Manchester Examiner*.

DISCUSSION ON PRISON DISCIPLINE.—The discussion on the propositions laid down by Mr. C. Pearson, M.P., the city solicitor, in his lectures of Monday and Tuesday week, a notice of which appears elsewhere, commenced on Monday evening, at the Literary Institution, Aldersgate-street. The theatre of the Institution, in which the discussion was held, was crowded on the occasion. M. D. Hill, Esq., Q.C., took the chair; and Dr. Rice, the secretary, read a series of resolutions to be submitted after the discussion. The Rev. Mr. Field then entered into a long defence, which he read, of the separate system as pursued in Reading gaol. Mr. Acland then spoke in defence of Mr. Pearson's evidence, which he had collected, and the discussion was adjourned. Last night, Mr. Pownall, Mr. Swabey, and Mr. Rotch, Middlesex magistrates, took part in the discussion, and were followed by Captain Maconochie. After a few remarks from Mr. Pearson, intimating that he should himself in his reply raise and answer the objections which had elsewhere been advanced against his scheme, but which had been untouched in that meeting, and a call for Mr. D. W. Harvey for an address, which that gentleman thought it incompatible with the office he held to comply with, the discussion was further adjourned to Monday evening next.

THE DEATHS FROM CHOLERA AT Tooting.—Yesterday morning Mr. Wakley resumed, at the Globe Tavern, Gray's-inn-road, the inquest which has been continued by adjournment since Monday se'nnight on the bodies of four children chargeable to the Holborn Poor Law Union, who died at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, soon after their removal from Mr. Drouet's establishment for pauper children at Tooting. Mr. Ballantine, the barrister, was present on behalf of Mr. Drouet. At five o'clock, after the reception of a great deal of evidence, the proceedings were adjourned to seven, when Mr. Wakley summed up in a clear and masterly manner. The jury retired at a quarter to 10 o'clock, and remained in consultation for an hour, when they expressed a wish to see the coroner. After a few minutes' conversation with Mr. Wakley the jury returned into the inquest-room at ten minutes to 11, and delivered their verdict:—

We, the jury impanelled to inquire touching the death of James Andrews, unanimously agree to the following verdict—that Bartholomew Peter Drouet is guilty of manslaughter. (This announcement was received with some manifestations of applause by the spectators assembled in the room). The jury added to their verdict the following observations:—

In announcing this verdict we cannot refrain from expressing our opinion that the guardians of the Holborn Union have acted most negligently in their engagements with Mr. Drouet, and also in their visits to his establishment. We regret that the Poor Law Act is quite insufficient for the purposes for which it was intended; and we hope that the time is not far distant when the necessity for such establishments as Mr. Drouet's will entirely cease.

The Coroner then inquired whether Mr. Drouet was present, and, being answered in the negative, he directed a warrant to be made out immediately for his apprehension. The Coroner said he thought that, in a case of this kind, he should flinch from his duty if he were to refrain from expressing his opinion that the verdict of the jury was strictly just, and that if he had been a jurymen he should have given the same verdict. The Foreman wished to observe, that the jury considered Mr. Winch, one of the guardians of the Holborn Union, was entitled to great credit for having brought this case under the notice of the Coroner. A similar verdict to the above was returned in the case of each of the other deceased children—Johnson, Quin, and Harper. The proceedings did not terminate until midnight.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.—Mr. J. T. Norris, one of the leading members of the corporation, has given notice of the following motion in the Court of Common Council. Great interest is excited on its approaching discussion:—

That a market for the sale of live cattle in the midst of a city is incompatible with the convenience of persons resorting thither for the purposes of business; that the present market of Smithfield is insufficient in space, as well as objectionable in situation; that the safety and health of the inhabitants demand its immediate removal; and that, therefore, a special ward committee be appointed to consider what steps shall be taken to remedy the existing evils by providing a suitable market-place.

M. FREDERIC MONOD, Pastor of the Reformed Church of Paris, has just given in his resignation as a national pastor. M. Monod is but one individual; like Mr. Noel, however, he has for many years occupied a station almost unique in the Church which he has just quitted. For nearly thirty years a pastor of the French Reformed Church, the editor of the principal journal of the French Protestants (we refer to the *Archives du Christianisme*), and the man who, in the natural course of events, would shortly have filled the post of President of the Consistory of Paris, M. Monod possessed an amount of influence which was probably equalled by none of his brother pastors.—*Christian Times*.

MR. BAPTIST NOEL'S WORK ON THE UNION OF CHURCH AND STATE.—Public readings from this work are about to be held by the following ministers at Southampton—viz., the Revs. Thomas Morris, Thomas Pullar, and Alexander M'Laren, B.A. Also, at the Congregational Chapel, Deal; and at the Concert-rooms, 71, Mortimer-st., Cavendish-square.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23. The supplies of Grain fresh in this week are but trifling; but the quantity in granary is large. However, every article is held very firmly, as we are looking for buyers presenting themselves from various parts, to the extent of soon diminishing the accumulation.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat, 870 qrs. English; 2,700 qrs. Foreign.—Barley, 60 qrs. English; 1,350 qrs. Foreign.—Oats, 2,410 qrs. English; 1,860 qrs. Irish; 1,580 qrs. Foreign.—Flour, 820 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for Advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under 5s. 0d.
For every additional Two Lines 0s. 6d.
Half a Column £1 | Column £2

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum; 13s. for the half-year; and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W." We believe that Deleuze's work contains the best practical directions on the subject.

Our Paris Letter is postponed this week for want of room.

All other notices are unavoidably postponed till next week.

The review of Mr. Noel's "Essay on the Union of Church and State," which appeared in our number for December 27, has, with the kind permission of the author and publishers, been thrown into the form of a tract, and may be had of Miall and Cockshaw for 1d. each (or by post 2d.), or 7s. per 100.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24, 1849.

SUMMARY.

THE week just ended has not turned up much that is striking, either at home or abroad. The news from India awakens some interest, chiefly of a painful kind; and from the continent, intelligence is comparatively flat and sombre. As to home politics, they seem determined to sleep out the vacation, unless, indeed, we are to take the semi-official announcement of the *Times*, that Government intends a considerable reduction of expenditure, as a symptom of departing somnolency.

Next week the corn-laws will expire. The Free-traders are preparing to feast—the Protectionists to howl. The crafty of the latter party are aiming to get up a panic among farmers, to bring about a simultaneous and ruinous fall in prices, and to throw as much odium as possible upon a law which prevents them from enjoying a monopoly of the food-market at the expense of every consumer. Already they have sedulously attributed to the Whigs an intention of proposing a fixed duty of four or five shillings on the importation of corn, as if to pave the way for a re-enactment of some new form of this mischief, when agricultural discontent shall have reached its height. They will not succeed. The corn-laws are gone—and one might as well attempt to restore the rack and the thumbscrew, as to put a tax once more on the staff of life.

The Liberal electors of the West Riding, undismayed by their late defeat, are getting in readiness for future conflict and victory. They have formed a Registration Association on the basis of the Normanton resolutions, with the addition of the ballot, and will instantly set to work to recruit their forces. Truly, our present electoral system can be worked only at great expense both of time and money.

The Peace Congress Committee are actively engaged in bringing the intended motion of Mr. Cobden, for arbitration treaties as a substitute for war, prominently before the public, and eliciting a strong expression of public sentiment upon it. Meetings have been held very extensively throughout the country, and few popular measures have ever received a more hearty and unanimous measure of support than this movement for the diminution, and, if possible, for the suppression of the war system. Within the last few days public meetings have been held in Sheffield, Bradford, Halifax, Bristol, Taunton, Exeter, Plymouth, Oxford, Reading, Dover, Brighton, Bedford, and a large number of the intermediate towns, at all of which, petitions to Parliament in favour of Mr. Cobden's measure have been adopted with a unanimity and enthusiasm that has fallen little short of the free-trade movement itself; and if Parliamentary rumour is to be credited this agitation has not been in vain. There are whispers from the War Office and the Navy Board of reduced estimates in preparation, framed with a provident regard to the altered tone of public opinion. We have little doubt that when once the process of disarmament is commenced, it will be felt such an unspeakable relief to the surcharged finances of every state in Europe, that it will be hailed with general acclamation, and will

greatly facilitate the establishment and recognition of some general international standard of appeal for the pacific adjustment of all future disputed questions.

A word or two on ecclesiastical matters. The Lady Hewley's case—that fruitful source of contention and ill-will—was again before the Lord Chancellor on Monday se'nnight. They who commenced the interminable suit by impeaching the fitness of Unitarians to be trustees, are now themselves accused by Scotch Presbyterians of Unitarianism. The whole squabble is, has been, and will be to the end, a most unworthy one—and if anything could read us an impressive lesson on the evil of religious endowments, private as well as public, surely this suit will do it. Why, the lawyers bid fair to swallow up the entire estate.

The State-church has been placed by the Bishop of Exeter in an awkward fix. It will be remembered that he refused to institute Mr. Gorham to a living, on the ground that he was of unsound faith, maintaining that spiritual regeneration was not given by the sacrament of baptism. The Crown, who presented the living, accordingly makes application to the Court of Queen's Bench for a writ to be directed to the Archbishop of Canterbury to inquire into the truth of matters whereon issue had been joined in a *quare impedit* by the Crown against the bishop. The truth of the doctrine, as a doctrine of the Anglican Church, must now be decided by authority—and the Attorney-General suggested that the Court of Queen's Bench could settle the question if their lordships wished it. They did not relish the responsibility, or we might have had a rich exemplification of the slavery of an Establishment—a court of law determining whether such and such a doctrine is sound or unsound. But Churchmen do not appear to perceive the absurdity of their position.

In Ireland, judgment has been given on the writ of error sued out by the State prisoners convicted at Clonmel. On the other hand, in Duffy's case, the Attorney-General's application to have final judgment pronounced has been refused. The public has long ceased to feel a particle of interest in any one of their legal proceedings.

Indian news, as we intimated above, is painful. In the Punjab a portion of our troops have been in sharp conflict with the Sikhs, and although the Sikh force eventually slipped away, much life has been needlessly wasted. The Court of Directors appear to sanction a warlike policy, and when men are to be mowed down they are never deficient in energy or interest—but when railroads are in question, the construction of which would immensely develop the resources of the country, they faintly praise, do nothing to assist, and at last recommend a final abandonment of the scheme.

The election of a Vice-President of the French Republic gives us some insight into the strange uncertainties that still characterise political affairs in France. In accordance with the constitution, the President presented a list of three individuals to the Assembly, from whom that official was to be chosen. These candidates were M. Boulay and M. d'Hilliers, men of comparative obscurity and of moderate ability, and M. Vivien, late member of the Cavaignac Ministry. It was expected that with such competitors the latter would inevitably be chosen. The result proved otherwise. On Saturday, by a majority of 417 votes against 277, for M. Vivien, the Assembly elected M. Boulay. This unexpected decision is said to have arisen from a conviction on the part of the majority that M. Boulay was the choice of the President, as his name stood first on the list, and that to reject him would be an act of personal hostility to Louis Napoleon. But it is more likely that the vote of the Conservative members was dictated by a desire to bring the constitution into contempt—a policy which they seem very sedulously to carry out. M. Thiers and his friends still remain in the background, organizing their forces to secure a majority in the next Assembly, which they hope to make thoroughly monarchical.

Almost every day's intelligence from Rome tends to falsify the misrepresentations of our Tory press, that the opponents of the Papal pretensions to supreme power are "the mere rabble." They comprise the intelligent and enlightened friends of self-government amongst all classes. During the Pope's exile at Gaeta tranquillity has been maintained, and many wise laws for the abrogation of feudal despotism, and the checking of priestly avarice, have been adopted. The people of the Legations have shown a moderation and forbearance for which even those who sympathize with their efforts did not give them credit. In complete contrast has been the conduct of Pius IX. The threat of excommunication is the last and crowning blunder of a series of false steps; and, far from frightening his subjects into submission, it has only further heightened their disgust. It has been received "with the most absolute indifference." "The three millions of people forming the Roman States," such is the language of their journals, "are not a parish, or an ecclesiastical benefice, but a nation determined on self-government." Meanwhile, the Pope has rejected the mediation of the

King of Sardinia, and appealed to Austria for aid in restoring him to his sovereignty.

Prince Windischgrätz prosecutes the war against the Magyars with energy and savage barbarity. He meets with but little opposition from the peasantry, but has not yet succeeded in capturing Kossuth and his associates. In all probability, Hungary will shortly be so far subdued as to allow of the withdrawal of a portion of the Imperial army to forward the designs of the Government against Italy. What these designs are, may be gathered from an article in the semi-official organ of the Government in Vienna, which boasts of its well-disciplined army of half a million and the support of Russia, and holds out significant threats against any combination which shall be formed by the Western powers of Europe for the purpose of overruling its Italian policy.

The discussions of the Frankfort National Assembly on the relations of Germany to Austria, have been brought to a close by the adoption of Baron Gagern's proposition. It has been further decided, by a majority of 258 to 211 votes, that "the dignity of the Head of the Empire is given to one of the reigning German sovereigns." This last vote is considered equivalent to an offer of the sovereignty to the King of Prussia; but Frederick William has declared his unwillingness to accept the honour, unless with the concurrence of Austria and the principal states of Germany. As it is scarcely likely that the Austrian Government, between whom and Prussia great coldness now exists, will give its sanction to the arrangement, it is difficult to see how this important point is to be settled.

Intelligence from the United States tells of the progress of Anti-slavery principles. The recent discussions in Congress, which showed that a majority of the legislature was decidedly opposed to any extension of slavery, has at length overcome the reserve of the President elect, who has declared that he does not believe that any further progress in that direction will be sanctioned by the legislature. This declaration, coming from General Taylor, is important as proving the tendency of public opinion in America, and implying that the future President will not make use of his official influence in thwarting it.

MAKING A VIRTUE OF NECESSITY.

THE age of miracles has ceased. The age of wonders seems to have set in. Last year the humdrum of this world's affairs was broken in upon by a quick succession of continental revolutions. Everybody was agape with astonishment. Foreign politics, from being a drug, became suddenly the rage. Moustaches and grisly beards met one at every corner, and all political interest was drained by France, Italy, and Germany. Things are now taking a turn—but still wonders are uppermost. The new year opens with more startling tidings than any which have yet agitated the public mind. Monday last will be a memorable day in the annals of prodigy—as that on which the leading Ministerial print was authorized to announce to a half-incredulous nation, that the Whigs are about to meet Parliament as *financial reformers*. Think of that, reader! Imagine the long series of alternatives which must have passed under review, and been rejected as hopeless, before that resolution was adopted! Try and call up, if you can, some notion of what it has cost Whiggery to walk behind Cobden, to arm themselves with his arguments, to count the till, and to determine upon squaring accounts! Picture to yourselves—but there, why do we torment you? you cannot—the wonder will not admit of being traced. We must take it as it stands—and be content to class with the unparalleled events of these marvellous times, a Whig purpose of retrenchment.

Richard Cobden, look to your laurels! Where will be your agitation next week? That elaborate letter of yours to the chairman of the Liverpool Financial Reform Association, composed after so much anxious thought, and so many wearisome calculations—that magnificent assemblage at Manchester, stirred by your speech, as a forest by the wind—that almost unanimous response given back to your appeals by a great but embarrassed nation—and those hopes and predictions which had begun to gather around you, forming into a halo of future distinction, and marking you out for higher responsibilities—are you not fearful they may all have been in vain? How feel you in prospect of losing your crown, plucked from your very brows by Whig fingers? Hard lot! to be compelled to surrender whatever your own prowess has gained, to the very men who, up to the last moment were your bitterest opponents! But, peradventure, your case is not yet desperate. The Whigs, indeed, mean to retrench—but the question still remains to be answered—how far?

How far? Hear it, thou happy land, blessed with the rule of such bold and patriotic statesmen! The Whigs, we are told, mean to retrench, so as to make their expenditure balance with their income! How generous! Last year they asked a larger amount of revenue, in order to keep pace with their increased extravagance of outlay. They asked—

and they were refused with a growl which convinced them that more could not be got. What remained to them? Nothing but the cruel necessity of bringing their expenses down to the level of their means. Their tenure of office depended upon their retrenchment to this extent. Of that necessity they now make a virtue—and they take credit for consulting the spirit of the times, in having resolved to spend every farthing they can get, but no more. But this is literally the sum and substance of their financial reform. "What we have we mean to hold," is the language of the policy announced on their behalf—"we did intend to take more—but as we cannot get it, we will limit our expenditure to what we possess." Of course, even this cannot be done without some paring down of establishments in which expansion had been planned. The army and navy, we are informed, are to be reduced—and, singularly enough, the state of the continent, cited a fortnight ago as a good reason for maintaining our present forces undiminished, is now represented as a good reason for curtailing their proportions. So we are to have what we always have had under Whig statesmanship. After an unsuccessful effort at encroachment, there will be some shuffling of cards, a reasonable display of imposing *hocus-pocus*, a quiet retreat upon "as you were," and credit claimed for a large and timely measure of reform. No, no, Richard Cobden, you have nothing to fear from the rivalry of the Whigs. They will borrow your arguments, or adopt your calculations, or filch from your fair fame—but as to your measure, they will assuredly leave it in your hands.

Oh! but we are both uncharitable and unreasonable. This is but the commencement of good things—the first turn of the tide. Wait till next year, and you will see—what? Further retrenchment? Not exactly—the promise half looks as if it meant that—but when coupled with a distinct expression of hope that a revival of trade will improve the revenue, and so allow more to be done for the satisfaction of economists, we gather that it is intended to remit taxation to the extent merely of the surplus of income, and that no serious purpose is entertained of further reducing our expenses. Besides, we are unhappily but too well acquainted with the worth of Whig promises, especially when squeezed out of their conscious weakness by popular pressure. We remember no instance in which their sense of obligation carried on a work of reform after the weight of necessity had been removed from off their will. The *Times*, whose snipe-like flights have tired out our organ of wonder, might otherwise have made us stare, rating, as it does, public credulity at so high a degree as to venture an intimation, that as money in hand increases, the Whigs may be expected to spend less. This is a likely story, indeed. If they can resist the temptation of swallowing up a surplus, we shall be quite as much surprised as our nerves will bear—but really the *Times* ought not to be instructed to banter us, by assuming the possibility of our believing that a Whig Cabinet with a surplus income may be expected to propose a reduction of expenditure. If instances could be cited—and we will not deny that a few might—of prodigals becoming parsimonious with an increase of means—we should still be compelled to pit our experience against our credulity—and the weight and variety of our experience of what may be anticipated from Whig professions, would turn the scale.

After all, however, the announcement is an important one. It reveals some secrets which the country will not be indisposed to hear; and it will contribute to some results which all parties, but placemen and expectants, will be glad to see realized. It informs us that Mr. Cobden's last movement has told home—and that officials have been so far moved, as to feel the expediency of seeming to do something. The blow already struck has made Ministers wince—let it be repeated, and they must give way. Finance is a tender part of all governments—of that of the Whigs it is what is vulgarly called a "raw." But there is more than this. Whether they know it or not, Ministers—and their organ, the *Times*—are lending to Mr. Cobden such moral power, and are so strengthening his *prestige*, that he will prove more than a match for them before long, not in matters of finance merely, but on still graver questions. As an interpreter of the public mind, and as the Attorney-General of the public will, he will presently hold the fate of any Administration in his hands. The danger inseparably connected with such a position of affairs must be apparent to all. But the oligarchy will have nobody to blame for it but themselves. The myriads who ought to have a constitutional voice, but are robbed of the right, will speak through one man when once they have been taught to confide in him—and to that man will be given an amount of power which it will require singular wisdom to keep within beneficial limits. For the present we have no misgivings—but independently altogether of personal considerations, which, in this instance, are of a kind to dissipate alarm, we cannot too strongly deprecate a system which necessarily arrays a nation against their legislature; and

which, with every victory gained for the people, puts an immense accession of strength into individual hands.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

WE adverted last week to certain lectures on Prison Discipline, just then delivered at the Literary Institution, Aldersgate-street, by Charles Pearson, Esq., M.P. We have now before us a condensed report of these lectures, and of the first evening's discussion on the principles laid down in them, upon which we promised to make some remarks. The number and respectability of the audiences, the deep interest they took in the subject treated of, and the notice bestowed upon the question by the public press, augur favourably for a sweeping change in our present mode of dealing with criminals, and lead us to hope that prison discipline will not much longer remain "an unsolved problem." We need scarcely add a word in commendation of the ability with which the lecturer performed his self-imposed task, or express our conviction that great advantage must arise from thus pushing a most important subject into prominence.

In the last resolution but one of the series moved by Mr. Pearson, we proclaim at once our hearty concurrence, "That without pledging itself to the accuracy of these (namely, foregoing) statements in minute details, this meeting is of opinion that there is so much palpable truth and sound sense in the proposal, that it ought to be subjected to investigation by a Parliamentary committee; and if it shall appear that such a result, or anything approaching to it, can be realized; that measures should be taken to found establishments for carrying the project into execution; it appearing to this meeting that a large portion of the criminal population of this country, if subjected to industrial and reformatory discipline in the way proposed, may be transplanted as free settlers, with advantage to this over-populated nation, as well as to the colonies to which they may be transferred." We say we concur in this resolution, and, in justification of ourselves, we propose as briefly as may be, to indicate the general principles on which Mr. Pearson would base a system of prison discipline, and describe the outline of the special plan in which he would embody them.

It will not be supposed that the lecturer gave the slightest sanction to the barbarous cruelties inflicted upon criminals, under the name of punishment, by our forefathers. Mr. Pearson's passionate admiration of Howard will suffice to protect him from any such suspicion, even if his own distinct assurances were put aside altogether. But we are no less pleased that he as firmly sets his face against the coddling sentimentality of the Berks school, and that he has courageously denounced the "Prison Palaces" of our own day. Crime ought not to be treated with more leniency than destitution, especially when it can only be so treated at the expense, in part at least, of destitution. Punishment cannot be converted into indulgence with any successful reformatory results. Mr. Pearson's principle is, we venture to affirm, a sound one—namely, that honest labourers who obey the law, are not to be badly clad, badly fed, badly housed, whilst those who break the law are provided, out of the fruits of honest industry, with all the necessities, most of the comforts, and many of the luxuries of life. Had we space, we might quote from our "Politics of Christianity," to show that this is no novel judgment of ours, received without reflection, and adopted for the occasion. We have long been of opinion, that it is the tendency of our times to deal with our honest poor as criminals, and with our criminals as unfortunate.

The system proposed by Mr. Pearson aims, to quote his own words, at establishing habits of manual occupation, combined with moral and religious instruction, in the same proportions as would be the lot of the labouring poor in a well-ordered community. He would call these habits into action, by raising from time to time the rate of diet from the lowest the law allows to the standard of a well-regulated workhouse, and by abridging the duration of imprisonment, according to the amount of continuous labour and good conduct of each class of prisoners, classified according to the age, strength, and capacity of each individual. Every hour, he says, of a prisoner's life wasted, and every shilling of the public money expended in prison discipline not warranted by these objects is, according to the doctrine of his system, a misapplication of time and money.

Mr. Pearson's plan is to make prison discipline apply to the cultivation of land. He states, and undertakes to prove that a thousand acres of suitable land may be inclosed in a wall as strong as that round Millbank-prison—that a gaol with every requisite for the health and safe keeping of 1,000 prisoners, may be erected at less than £100 per prisoner—and that by the employment of the labour of the 1,000 prisoners, the ground may be cultivated by the spade, the prison may be kept in repair, the prisoners may be clothed and fed, and a sufficiency of surplus productions may be dis-

posed of, nearly or entirely to defray all the charges of administration, from the superintendent to the lowest turnkey. He would thus make the prison population of the country maintain itself, without taking out of the pockets of the honest portion of the community, a single shilling.

We admire the ingenuity of this plan—its feasibility—and its perfect reduction to practice of what we believe to be sound principles. At any rate it is worth serious investigation—for, not to mention the utter failure of the present system, considered as a reformatory agency, its cost is already enormous, and must annually increase.

THE FIRE IN NEW-SQUARE, LINCOLN'S-INN.—Curing Saturday the work of clearing the ruins was continued, and towards the evening the firemen, under the direction of head-engineer Loder, succeeded in turning up a parchment package, not in the least degree injured, which upon examination proved to be the title-deeds of an estate, left in Messrs. Jones, Bennett, and Bateman's care, amounting to £27,000. A mortgage deed of £10,000 has also been recovered quite uninjured, and another of £12,000 has been found in the ruins, together with a vast number of smaller amounts. The whole of the original wills, also left with the same firm, have likewise been recovered from the rubbish, and securities involving some thousand pounds' worth of property have been taken from the basement and ground floors, where they had fallen from the upper part of the house. A great deal of plate, and other articles of value, have been found by the parties while searching the ruins.

RAILWAY DIVIDENDS.—The dividend of the London and North-Western, to be declared at the next meeting, will be, we hear, at the rate of 7 per cent., leaving a surplus of £80,000. We stated last week it would be 7 per cent., but we did not then know the balance to be carried forward. The dividend of the Lancashire and Yorkshire will be 6 per cent., that of Berwick 7 per cent., with a surplus of nearly £100,000. The York and North Midland, 7. The Eastern Counties is variously reported from 5s. upwards.—*Herapath's Railway Journal*.

ABOLITION OF SMITHFIELD.—We (the *Sunday Times*) have just learnt from unquestionable authority that the Society of Friends intend to meet to promote this great object, and that a distinguished alderman, and one of the most influential members of the Common Council, intend to move for a committee to inquire and report upon the practicability of appropriating the site of Smithfield market to a more profitable purpose than the continuance of the cattle-market nuisance. In addition to these powerful indications, many of the most wealthy of the bankers and merchants of London, among others, have signed a petition, desiring "to be heard by themselves, their counsel, agents, and witnesses, against this disgusting and intolerable nuisance."

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Did our space permit we might gather many incidents for the chapter of accidents in our corner of the world, this week. Among the rest, the destruction of Mr. Angus' coach manufactory, which has been destroyed by fire, ought to take a prominent place. This lamentable event took place on Friday morning last; the fire was discovered between three and four o'clock, and before daylight it was a total wreck. The origin of the fire is, as is usual on such occasions, not certainly known. Mr. Angus has many sympathizers. Besides the manufactory a number of dwelling-houses have been destroyed or injured. The mayor of Hartlepool (W. J. Vollum, Esq.), has been drowned in the Victoria Dock, of that port. Captain J. Donkin, of the "Tay" of Dundee, was drowned in the Tyne on Thursday night. A little boy died of hydrophobia in Jesmond Vale, on Monday last; he was bitten by a strange dog about two months ago. Trade is still in a very inactive state, great numbers of unemployed are still pacing our streets, while our doors are constantly appealed to for alms; a number of unemployed workmen have been going round the town gathering subscriptions for an emigration fund; many of our influential and affluent townsmen are liberally subscribing. The Newcastle Financial Reform Association is hard at work, sowing the seed of a glorious harvest. Provisions of all descriptions are cheap and plentiful; oats, which a short time ago would have commanded 11s. per boll, to-day were a heavy sale at 5s. 3d.

STATE OF TRADE.—BIRMINGHAM, Saturday.—The trades of this town generally, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, continue brisk. At the concluding meeting of ironmasters held at Dudley, a still stronger opinion prevailed than previously expressed as to the firmness of existing prices. Commercial travellers, now Christmas has closed, are resuming their journeys, and the home trade in a few weeks is expected to make a further advance. From America, so far as Birmingham manufactures are concerned, the latest intelligence is favourable. Important arrivals may be looked for next week.

CHEAP GAS MOVEMENT.—At a meeting of the committee of the Gas Consumers' Association of the Ward of Farringdon Without, held on Thursday night, at Anderton's Hotel, a sub-committee was appointed to co-operate with the other wards of the City of London, for the purpose of forming a general committee to carry out the object of the citizens; and it was resolved that deputations from the several wards wait upon their representatives in the Court of Sewers, to request them to continue their exertions to obtain a cheap supply of good gas to the City of London.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

BREAKING UP OF METTRAY.

(From the *Spectator*.)

We learn with deep regret, that the reformatory settlement of Mettray, near Tours, is in danger of being broken up, through the disordered state of the national finances. Government has notified to the managers of the institution, that the annual "subvention" cannot be paid, the funds at the disposal of Ministers being insufficient for the demands upon them. This decision can scarcely be regarded as final, and steps will be taken to procure a revision of it; but the worst may be feared, as the plea of the Government is only too strongly founded.

Mettray affords an example of zealous and successful philanthropy without a parallel.* About eight years ago, M. de Metz, a judge who had travelled and studied much, conceived the idea of attempting to reform the young criminals that his duties obliged him to condemn to a fruitless castigation; and, relinquishing the bench, he devoted himself to the project. He was joined in it by the Marquis de Breteignolles de Courteilles, who made a gift of land. Funds were obtained by general subscription; and they were augmented by subventions from several departments, and from the central Government. The founders of the institution established a special school for teachers, erected a commodious and comfortable pile of buildings, and opened their doors to youthful culprits under sentence of law. The influences exerted in the work of reformation were order, regularity, and, above all, kindness. The youths were taught a plain but useful course of learning, a trade, and agricultural occupations; agreeable pleasure-grounds were the scene of their recreations; nine Sisters of Charity aided the surgeon in tending the infirm; M. de Metz superintended the whole. The effective reformation of offenders increased in its efficiency as time advanced—latterly, it was estimated by Mr. M. D. Hill at eighty-five per cent.; the cases of expulsion—"the capital punishment" of the institution—were reduced by 1847 to two. Many affecting anecdotes are told of the moral influence which M. de Metz obtained over his subjects, personally and through his assistants, by the incessant appeal to their intelligence and affections. All this was accomplished at a net yearly cost of £12 per head.

But the State is bankrupt; the subvention must be withdrawn; and the two friends who united in founding the settlement, stopping on the verge of a ruin to themselves which could not avert the catastrophe, have no alternative but abandonment. Such is one fruit of the Revolution of February, 1848—one disastrous result which France incurs through not having an efficient Government. Of all the institutions in France, not one so completely satisfied both sentiment and reason, so distinctly marked the progress of the nation in refinement and enlightenment, as the reformatory at Mettray: it was maintained by the Monarchy, it is abandoned by the Republic.

RETRENCHMENT DURING THE COMING SESSION.

The following remarkable article, upon which we have commented elsewhere, appeared in the *Times* of Monday last:—

"We believe we may congratulate the more moderate and patient economists on the prospect of an early and considerable step in the right direction. After years of ascending expense and descending revenue, a return to the equilibrium, besides being a positive improvement, is an earnest of better times to come. From all that we can hear the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be in a condition to announce early in the session a reduction in the army and navy estimates, sufficient to bring them safe within the probable revenue of the year. The twelvemonth just ended has produced a considerable income on corn, the last that in this country will ever be levied from the staff of life; but, on the other hand, it has not been a good year for malt. Taking therefore into account the evident and substantial improvement of trade, we may fairly expect that the revenue, now for half a year on the ascendant, will soon regain the level of 1846. Unless some unforeseen danger or calamity should derange the calculation, we expect that with the revenue of 1846 we shall soon combine the estimates of an earlier year, yet without injury to any of our civil establishments, or measures for internal improvement. Should such a budget be announced, the common sense and gratitude of the nation would be exhibited by a hearty and unanimous support, and we have no doubt will be so exhibited.

"A mere balance of incomings and outgoings will, of course, be thought a flat affair by the financial millionaires, whose first step is a reduction of 10,000,000. But with all our admiration of the prophet who has promised this miracle, we must still regard economy as a gradual process. Let the goal be in view if you please; but we cannot reach it with a hop, skip, and jump. The tortoise beat the hare, and perhaps a system of yearly reductions will answer our purpose better than an attempt to raise the national expenditure down to a lower deck all at once. When a gentleman of large nominal rent-toll, and larger real expenses, is brought to his senses by the failure of supplies, the best course he can take in the first instance is the adaptation of his establishment to his means. It is difficult of course.

* The most recent account of Mettray was given in the *Michaelmas* charge to the Birmingham Grand Jury, by Mr. M. D. Hill, who had just visited the institution. A very interesting account is also given in the "Letters to a Clergyman," by Mr. John Minter Morgan, who visited it in 1846.

He cannot do without this or that servant, without such and such carriages and horses, without a house in town, or his annual tour, and sufficient allowances for his sons at college. Retrenchment by piecemeal is killing work. But the more it kills the more it cures. The greater the demand upon the nerves, the more decided is the moral result. A year of well-balanced accounts is a glorious turning point in the life of a thriftless and thoughtless man. When he has been one year none the worse, he will soon be another year much the better.

"The financial condition of our nearest neighbour renders an early disarmament in that quarter an imperious necessity. France has staved off bankruptcy for the present, but with an expenditure for one year £20,000,000 above the income, she cannot hope to keep faith with the national creditor, unless she immediately staunch that frightful issue of her resources. Bankruptcy means revolution; and if things come to that pass, France will soon witness a new and more terrible variety of her national spectacle. She has seen the overthrow of a dynasty, of a court, of an aristocracy, and of a clergy; she has not lately seen the extermination of a large monied class. The short-lived issue and rapid depreciation of a few million *assignats* will be a very insignificant catastrophe compared with the application of the sponge to a national debt more than a third of our own. But either that sponge, or new and intolerable taxation. Such are the alternatives entailed by war, by the menace of war, or the bare thought of war. The present Government of France is not insensible to these grave considerations. It has shown a peaceful and economical tendency. It dreads internal ruin more than foreign invasion, and is more intent on restoring the balance of its finances than on undertaking the task of European regeneration. France being thus brought to her senses, and the military Powers of central Europe being fully occupied at home, we have an opportunity of reducing our own armaments, and thus showing a confidence in the amicable professions of our neighbours. This opportunity, we believe, is now fully recognised, and will not be neglected.

"A financial row of some sort or other of course there will be, and we have no wish to prevent it. We should imagine the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself would hardly desire to stop the mouths of the furious economists. If, however, they wish to give him as little trouble as possible, and to make his line of defence easy and impregnable, they cannot do it more effectually than by striking at once for a standard of reduction absolutely incompatible with our present domestic safety and colonial dominion. A single glance of the eye at certain points in the map of the world will silence a policy which would put us everywhere on that retrograde, so frequently the precursor of ruin. The question cannot be handled in the lump. It cannot be touched without leading into details. The mantle of Joseph Hume will fall on Mr. Cobden, and we shall soon see him descending from that grand argumentation which characterised his war with the corn-laws, into petty details of contracts and repairs. Once in details, the £10,000,000 of the economical paradise will soon vanish away. It has already been reduced to about £4,000,000, which is all the present increase upon the army, navy, and ordnance estimates of 1835, if we exclude the novelties and changes rendered necessary by the progressive discoveries and peculiar circumstances of the day."

NEW RAILWAYS OPENED IN THE YEAR 1848.—The aggregate length of new railways opened in England during the year 1848, was 750 miles, consisting of branches and portions of main lines belonging to the following railways: Bristol and Exeter, 6 miles; Blackburn, Bolton, and West Yorkshire, 9; Chester and Holyhead, 80; East Anglian, 21; East Lancashire, 20; East Lincolnshire, 48; East and West Yorkshire, 16; Eastern Counties, 30; Eastern Union, 3; Great Northern, 69; Great Western, 31; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 84½; Leeds and Thirsk, 28; Leeds and Dewsbury, 20; Liverpool, Crosby, and Southport, 14; London and Brighton, 10; London and South Western, 24½; London and North Western, 7; Newmarket, 18; North Western, 6; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 57; Midland, 57; North Staffordshire, 29; Shrewsbury and Chester, 28; South Devon, 27; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 7; York and North Midland, 24½ miles.—The aggregate length of new railways opened in Scotland during the same period was 299 miles, belonging to the following railways:—Aberdeen, 17½; Caledonian, 84; Dumfries and Carlisle, 24; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 9½; Edinburgh and Northern, 40; Glasgow and Ayr, 36½; Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston, 8½; North British, 16; Scottish Central, 46; and the Scottish Midland, 33.—In Ireland the aggregate length of new railways opened in 1848 was 168 miles, belonging to the following railways:—Belfast and Ballymena, 38; Belfast and County Down, 4½; Great Southern and Western, 44; Irish South Eastern, 10½; Midland Great Western, 14; Ulster, 11; Waterford and Kilkenny, 11; and Waterford and Limerick, 25.—It would appear, therefore, that the aggregate length of new lines opened for traffic in the United Kingdom during the past year was 1,207 miles.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GUARDS AND ENGINE-DRIVERS.—The Railway Commissioners have approved of the proposal of Mr. W. Harding, secretary to the London and South-western, consisting of a series of foot-boards and holdfasts along the extent of a train, by means of which, in the event of accident, the guards may communicate with the engine-drivers or passengers.—*Railway Chronicle*.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENT.—On Thursday, in the National Assembly, M. Leon Faucher announced the following as the names presented by the President:—M. Boulay (de la Meurthe), General Baraguay d'Hilliers, and M. Vivien, for Vice-President. When the first two names were announced, the Assembly burst into such explosions of laughter as to compel the President to call the House to order. It is glaringly apparent that the purpose of the Government is to secure the election of M. Vivien. M. Boulay was chosen by a considerable majority. The *Moniteur* of Sunday publishes in its official part the act of the proclamation and swearing-in of M. Boulay as the Vice-President of the Republic. The document is signed by the President and other officers of the National Assembly. The deputies of the Mountain, forty-seven in number, have addressed a letter to the *Moniteur*, stating that though present at the election for Vice-President, yet they abstained from voting. They assign no reason for having done so. The election of M. Boulay is received rather favourably by the leading Paris journals. Speaking on this subject, the *Times* correspondent says:—"It is too much to say, with some more sanguine persons, that the nomination of M. Boulay de la Meurthe is a proof of the conciliation of the various fractions of the Assembly, or of the good understanding between the Assembly and the Cabinet. But it is not unworthy of being recorded that M. Boulay is a moderate man in political opinions, and that he lost his election of colonel of the National Guard of the 11th arrondissement, immediately after the events of February, on account of his frank and courageous declaration that he was not a Republican. He did not, perhaps, then think that the Assembly, the offspring of universal suffrage, would have nominated him to a still higher post in the State. M. Boulay was always remarkable for his Bonapartist predilections, and it was he who year after year got up petitions to the Chamber to annul the decree of banishment against that family, and while a deputy either presented or supported them strenuously when supported by others. It is, therefore, not extraordinary that he should have held a prominent place in the memory of the President. M. Boulay also declined to attend the great banquet, the precursor of the revolution of February, which was to have been presided over by M. Odillon Barrot."

DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.—The committee elected to consider and report upon M. Râteau's proposal to fix an early day for the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly and the convocation of the Legislative body, have resolved to recommend the rejection of the motion; and at present the majority of the representatives appear to be fixed in the determination to protract the existence of the Assembly, as the best and only check to the reactionary designs which M. Thiers and his coadjutors are at no pains to conceal. In the Committee, M. Lamartine spoke in favour of an early dissolution.

TRIAL OF THE STATE PRISONERS.—In the National Assembly on Wednesday, M. O. Barrot, Minister of Justice, presented a project of decree, having for its object the sending before the "Haute Cour Nationale," the principals and accomplices in the attempt of the 15th of May. Much agitation was apparent at the mention of this project in the Assembly. The project proposed that the "Haute Cour" should sit at Bourges, in the month following the promulgation of the law for the convocation of such Court. The Minister demanded this project *d'urgence*. The Assembly decided by a large majority, that a special Report should be made by a committee to be appointed in the bureaux tomorrow.

LEVEES OF THE PRESIDENT.—It is arranged that the President of the Republic is to honour his Ministers successively with his company at dinner, where the leading men of all parties in the country, and the most distinguished in literature and science, are to be invited to meet him. This series of entertainments commenced on Wednesday, with the Minister of Public Instruction. Amongst the numerous guests who had been invited to meet the President were the Archbishop of Paris, Marshal Bugeaud, General Changarnier, Bedeau, Baraguay d'Hilliers, and Lamoricière; MM. Marrast, Thiers, Molé de Noailles, Victor Hugo, Berryer, Larochejaquelein, the curé of the Quinze-Vingts, who received the late Archbishop of Paris when wounded at the barricades; M. Cuvier, the Protestant pastor; M. Cerfbeer, of the Jewish Consistory; and the heads of several learned and scientific societies. The Cabinet Ministers were also present; seventy-two sat down. In the evening there was a *soirée* and reception, at which the attendance was, of course, numerous; indeed, the rooms became at one time so densely crowded, that it was impossible to enter them. In the saloons not less than 500 persons were present. The President was, of course, the object of great observation; those inclined to criticise, say that his taciturnity was more than usual; it was complained that he scarcely had a word for any one.

THE JUNE INSURGENTS.—PROPOSED AMNESTY.—If I am rightly informed, a decision will be, if it has not already been, come to by the Government, which will have the effect of disarming those who, under the pretext of clemency, inflame the imagination of hundreds, and, at the same time, of placing the President of the Republic in the character of one strong enough to suppress insurrection, yet willing to temper rigour with mercy.

For some time past a minute and severe investigation has been going on in the different forts and ships where the prisoners are confined, with a view to a classification, and to the separation of the more guilty and more hardened from those who allowed themselves to commit crime, perhaps, in many cases, unconsciously. This investigation, I am told, has been brought to a close, and out of the large numbers arrested, about 1,000 of the former description, and to reclaim whom all hopes have been abandoned, will be definitively condemned to imprisonment for life in Belleisle. It was at first proposed to send about that number, or perhaps 1,700, to Algeria. The report, however, of M. Fouché stated that the letting loose of such a formidable band of men previously stained with every crime, would produce the very worst effect, if not entirely destroy that colony. Belleisle is, besides, a surer place of confinement; it is difficult of access, and escape from it is all but impossible. This recommendation, it is said, will be acted upon. The remainder will probably be set at liberty, at periods more or less distant, and according to their several degrees of criminality, and distributed over the country, and in points most distant one from the other. Those only who are natives of Paris will be allowed to return there. In case the leaders of the attack upon the Assembly on the 15th of May be convicted, it is probable that the more distant French colonies will be their destination.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.—The Archbishop of Cambray arrived at Toulon on the 14th, and embarked on the following day for Gaeta, in the "Caton" steamer, which the French Government had placed at his disposal. Previous to his departure from Paris, he had an interview with the President of the Republic. The Archbishop declared himself much pleased with what he termed the "good sense and judgment" of the President, and only regretted that his timidity prevented him from showing those excellent qualities to greater advantage. Those, however, who are more intimately acquainted with Louis Napoleon say that it is not timidity, but judicious reserve, which prevents his being over communicative; and it is not improbable that so soon as he shall be freed from the difficulties of his actual position, his better qualities will be more developed. This opinion is begun to be shared by the Legitimists, who, in the beginning, had rather a mean idea of his abilities; and they will probably be more disposed to rally round him, were it only for self-preservation.—*Times Correspondent.*

ITALY.

EXCOMMUNICATION THREATENED.—Pope Pius has addressed a long letter to the Roman people, dated from Gaeta, Jan. 1, in which his Holiness deeply regrets that not only "his erring children" had felt no remorse for the sacrilegious crimes and other outrages committed upon his residence and person, but had perpetrated a still more monstrous act, by ordering the convocation of a General National Assembly of the Roman States, for the purpose of establishing new political forms, thus heaping iniquity upon iniquity, by endeavouring to destroy the temporal authority of the Sovereign Pontiff. The Pope, therefore, forbids all persons, of whatever rank, from taking any part in any such proceedings, and concludes by supplicating Heaven for the conversion and salvation of those who have wandered from the right path. This letter, when it reached Rome, excited the greatest possible indignation. All the hats of the Cardinals were taken from the hatters' shops and flung into the Tiber. But, although the threat of excommunication may have little effect in the towns it will be otherwise in the rural districts. Before even the interdiction of the Pope was published, several provinces, and particularly those of the Marches and the Umbria, had decided to abstain from taking any part in the election of the Constituent.—*Daily News.*

Cardinals Feretti and Altieri, two of the most influential members of the Sacred College, had, on the 7th instant, been four days in Rome, and were the bearers of conciliatory proposals from the Pope, who, it is said, offers an amnesty to all political offenders, except the murderers of M. Rossi. The popular leaders, and among them M. Sterbini, are represented as avowing their inability to induce the people to accept any conditions, however reasonable, without the assistance of an armed force, acting in the name of the Pope.

INTERVENTION IN AID OF THE POPE.—The *National*, of Monday, quotes letters of Turin, which it says are worthy of confidence, which throw a new light on the affairs of Rome. The Sardinian Government has energetically protested against the intervention of the Court of Spain, alleging that it is to the Italian Catholic princes that belongs to intervene in the Roman question. The King of Sardinia proffers his pacific mediation, and, if necessary, his armed mediation to take away from all non-Italian courts all pretext of intervention. But the question is much embarrassed by the Pope, who, far from accepting the proffered assistance of the King of Sardinia, not having much confidence in the efficiency of Spanish intervention, has demanded that of Austria. This determination has called forth strong remonstrances both from the Sardinian and French ambassadors.

The *Piedmontese Gazette*, of the 17th instant, quotes a letter from Villafranca, in the district of Verona, of the 15th, stating that considerable convoys of matériel arrived daily at Verona, that the Austrians were concentrating a large force at Piacenza, and that they were fortifying the line of the Mincio.

CENTRAL GERMANY.

DEBATE ON AUSTRIAN RELATIONS.

In the National Assembly at Frankfort, on the 10th inst., the discussion on the Austrian question was commenced.

Von Gagern said, that Germany required a central government supported by the nation; but he could not believe that Austria would submit to such a government. However, he did not wish to see Austria separated from Germany; and it was to enlarge and strengthen the bases of the union between them that he demanded, on the part of the Cabinet, the authorization to enter into negotiations with Austria. It was not sufficient to have an Austrian negotiator at Frankfort; they must have one of their own at Vienna, and if he were not authorized to send one he must resign. If the authorization were demanded, he would enter into negotiations on the rights and authority of the Central Government towards Austria, and would endeavour to make Austria understand that it was not in a hostile spirit that the Assembly had voted that non-German States belonging to a German Prince should not be considered a part of Germany. The fate of the country depended on the establishment of proper relations between Germany and Austria.

Schmerling, now the Austrian plenipotentiary, said, that necessity had imposed on Austria the declaration of the 17th of April, that she could not consider the decrees of the Assembly binding without a previous compromise. His mission in Frankfort was to form the most intimate union between Austria and Germany, and he hoped to succeed in doing that.

The debate, adjourned on the 10th, was resumed on the 12th. Several eloquent and able speeches were delivered: among them one by Raveaux, formerly ambassador in Switzerland; who contended that Austria ought not to be excluded from Germany, or be united only by a special treaty, as she formed part of Germany. Another good speech was delivered by Wydenbrugh, who is considered most likely to be Baron Gagern's successor, if the latter resign. He protested against a federation being formed in Germany; which, he said, the Ministerial programme tended to bring about. Beke- rath also spoke, and declared that Ministers would resign if not authorized to open special negotiations with Austria as to the conditions on which she should be admitted to the German Empire. The debate was again adjourned.

The debate was concluded on the 13th; when Beseler and Von Vincke spoke in support of Ministers. In the afternoon sitting, before the division, fifty Austrian deputies protested against any decision of the Chamber which should eject German-Austria from the Confederate State; they denied the competency of the Assembly to vote such a division, and declared that, unless removed by force, or ordered by their constituents to leave the House, they would retain their seats therein.

The proposition upheld by Ministers—that of the minority in the Committee—was carried by 261 votes to 224; and the Cabinet is authorized therefore to negotiate with Austria as if she were a foreign power. The vote is also deemed the precursor of the election of the King of Prussia as Emperor of Germany.

It was reported in Frankfort, on the 13th, that there was every probability that Prussia and Austria will come to an understanding upon a federation, which will give to Austria the honorary and political precedence over Germany, while Prussia will possess the chief military and material direction. Thus the latter will have under its control, besides the general direction of the German army, also that of commerce, the post-office, and industry. However, Prussia will, it is said, undertake nothing without the formal consent of Austria.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

Letters from Constantinople to the 27th of December, mention the departure of the English and Russian Commissioners for the adjustment of the boundary between Turkey and Persia. Colonel Williams, R.A., accompanied by M. Almeric Wood, attaché of the British Embassy, was to proceed by steamer to Samasoun; the place of rendezvous fixed upon for the four different missions—English, Russian, Persian, and Turkish—being Mosul.

Three unlooked-for visitors had reached Constantinople; who maintain, however—as is customary with great personages—their *incognito* during their residence in the Ottoman capital. These were no other than Messrs. O'Gorman, O'Donnell, and Doyle, the rebel leaders, who had effected their escape in a sailing vessel, bound for the Levant, from Limerick, not being, of course, very particular as to the port to which it was chartered. "These gentlemen," says the correspondent of the *Post*, "though keeping rather close till their departure, were in good spirits. They are all of them light-hearted and hair-brained young Irishmen, speaking of their escapade as a jest, or rather, as a blunder—an Irish bull, as it were—and acknowledging it to have been a pitiful failure."

Great regret is expressed at the very sudden death of the Hon. Mr. Ashburnham, Secretary to the British Embassy, after a few hours' illness, from an attack of cholera. He had only been resident at Constantinople three months.

According to advices from Persia, that country is threatened with either a civil conflict or dismemberment, the standard of revolt having been raised in the province of Kherassan. It is stated, that the individual who was mainly instrumental in putting the present Shah on the throne, in propping his credit, and forming his Court and Cabinet, is Mr. Richard Steevens, English Consul at Tabrees—"a

smart young man, who, a few years ago, was clerk in an English merchant's counting-house; now Mayor of the Palace to the successor of Cyrus and Artaxerxes."

INDIA.

THE WAR IN THE PUNJAB.

Anticipatory despatches of the overland mail bring intelligence from the Punjab to the 5th December; from Hongkong to the 30th November.

The news from the army on the Chenab is so far favourable. We have driven the Sikhs in disorder from the Chenab, but at the expense of some valuable lives. On the 21st November, it was found that Shere Singh was entrenched on the right bank of the Chenab, behind Ramnuggur, with nearly 40,000 men and 28 heavy guns, well placed; the Bunnoo troops under Rham Singh had joined him. A picket of two regiments was posted advantageously on the left bank. Lord Gough prepared to drive back this advanced guard, and to cross the river; and he despatched Major-General Thackwell with a force of thirteen infantry regiments, and with artillery and cavalry, to cross the river some miles up the stream and operate on the enemy's flank. On the 22nd, Lord Gough personally led the attack on the advanced position. A surprise before daybreak was attempted, but did not succeed; and though he succeeded in the main object, some of his troops fell into an ambush, suffered great slaughter, and lost a gun, which was carried in triumph over the river by the Sikhs. The enemy were driven out of Ramnuggur, and our troops took up a very advanced position. The casualties were very heavy on our side, especially in officers. Brigadier-General Cureton was killed at the head of his men, in a dry nullah which had been ambuscaded. Captain Holmes was wounded in trying to carry off Cureton's body. Altogether, the following enumeration of killed and wounded officers has been received:—

Killed.—Brigadier-General Cureton—shot through the heart. Colonel Havelock—"at least his body was not found" up to the 1st December. Captain Fitzgerald—many sword wounds.

Wounded.—Captains Gall, M'Mahon, Scudamore, Cautley; Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander—arm since amputated; Captain Ryley, Ensign Hardinge—severely; Captain Holmes—a shot in the chest; Brigadier Hoggan; Captains Barnes and Newbold; Cornet Chetwynd; Captain Austin.

On the 23rd of November, the enemy withdrew wholly from the left bank of the river.

The details of the subsequent movements have not arrived. We are only told that Major-General Thackwell crossed the Chenab at Vyseerabad; came down the right bank of the river, and thus entered into action with the whole body of the enemy, on the 3rd of December. The Sikhs attempted to outflank the British force; but our artillery played with such effect as to destroy that which was opposed to it, and broke the centre of operations, so that the whole attack was frustrated. As our men were too exhausted to follow up this advantage, a general attack was postponed till next morning. In the night the enemy broke up and fled with precipitation in the direction of Jailum. He left his sick and wounded in the villages, and blew up his magazines and stores, but drew off all his guns. Our main army crossed the Chenab, and the light troops under General Thackwell went in pursuit. The killed and wounded in this fight are estimated at about 400 on our side, and 4,000 on the enemy's.

By a letter from Major Lawrence himself, dated Moshwera, 18th November, it appears that he had been given up, with his wife and family, to Chuttur Singh, by a chief of Kohant; but the prisoners were treated with "every mark of respect."

Attack was invested by a large Sikh force; but the British garrison, under Lieutenant Herbert, still held out on the 22nd of November.

Affairs at Multan were unchanged on the 2nd of December.

Letters from Hongkong to the 30th of November, state that the Governor was recovering from his accident.

AMERICA.

Advices have been sent from New York to the 10th instant.

The cholera was spreading rapidly. At New Orleans it was very bad. This frightful epidemic had likewise appeared at Mobile, and in Texas. At Fort Lawson, Texas, it raged with intensity for two weeks. Forty deaths occurred at Bayley in one hour, and forty in one night. The dead were piled in heaps. One account says that half the regiment was swept off—another account, that only seventy-five had died. The camp was broken up. The disease has since abated. Terrible consternation pervaded the inhabitants. There were thirteen cases at Houston.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—The proceedings in Congress are not of much interest. The committee appointed by the Southern members of Congress, to take into consideration, and report upon, the subject of proposed legislation by Congress in regard to slavery, were to make their report on the 16th of January to the same meeting. Resolutions were offered by Mr. Bailey; and their general purport is, a declaration of the rights of the South on this subject under the constitution, and of the want of power in Congress to legislate at all on the subject of slavery in the states and in the territories. They also propose an address to the people of the South, and recommend to them the adoption of measures, by their State Legislatures, for obtaining redress, in case of any infraction of their rights by legislation of Congress on the subject of slavery.

PURCHASE OF CUBA.—On the 5th, the purchase of Cuba was debated. On motion, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of a resolution, previously

offered by Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, calling on the President of the United States to communicate to the Senate any correspondence had with the Government of Spain for the purchase of the island of Cuba. During his remarks, Mr. T. I. Rusk, of Texas, interrupted him, and said that he wished to ask a question—"Does the senator from New Jersey suspect that such a correspondence is now going on between the two Governments in reference to the sale and purchase of Cuba?" Mr. Miller: "I do." Mr. H. S. Foote, of Mississippi, said, "If negotiations are going on for the said purchase, will the senator oppose the annexation of Cuba?" Mr. Miller: "I will oppose it under all circumstances, in all places, and on all occasions." Mr. Foote: "The senator, I am sorry to say, will be in an awkward position three months hence, for General Taylor is most decidedly in favour of the annexation of Cuba." A motion was here made by Mr. Rusk to lay the resolution on the table, which was objected to, but the Senate overruled the objection, and the motion was taken up and decided in the affirmative, by yeas 24, nays 19. The admission of California as a State had been also discussed, and a committee appointed to inquire into the bill. This committee made three objections to the bill:—First, that it was unprecedented; secondly, that it was unconstitutional; thirdly, that it was inexpedient to admit a territory as a State before some previously organized government existed, and there was no precedent for such a measure; besides, it would be unconstitutional to divide a State after it had been once admitted. When it became a State its division would be beyond the control of Congress. The further consideration of the subject was adjourned.

GENERAL TAYLOR ON SLAVERY, &c.—We have some partial views of General Taylor's opinion on the slavery question in the following conversation, delivered at Baton Rouge. Speaking of the number of applications for office which he had received, the General says:—

I am not yet President, and when I am, let these applications be made through the proper departments, and if it is wished to remove an incumbent, let it be shown that he does not answer the Jeffersonian standard for an office-holder, and that the applicant does; for, as far as lies in my power, I intend that all new appointments shall be of men honest and capable. I do not intend to remove any man from office because he voted against me, for that is a freeman's privilege: but such desecration of office and official patronage as some of them have been guilty of to secure the election of the master whom they served as slaves is degrading to the character of American freemen, and will be a good cause of removal of friend or foe. The offices of the Government should be filled with men of all parties; and, as I expect to find many of those now holding to be honest, good men, and as the new appointments will, of course, be Whigs, that will bring about this result. Although I do not intend to allow an indiscriminate removal, yet it grieves me to think that it will be necessary to require a great many to give place to better men. As to my Cabinet, I intend that all interests and all sections of the country shall be represented, but not, as some of the newspapers will have it, all parties. I am a Whig, as I have always been free to acknowledge, but I do not believe that those who voted for me wish me to be a mere partisan President, and I shall, therefore, try to be a President of the American people. As to the new territory, it is now free, and slavery cannot exist there without a law of Congress authorizing it, and that I do not believe they will ever pass. I was opposed to the acquisition of this territory, as I also was to the acquisition of Texas. I was opposed to the war, and, although by occupation a warrior, I am a peace man.

CALIFORNIA.—Government had taken no steps towards interposing in the gold regions of California. Although the excitement was on the wane, emigration had increased, and extensive operations were being quietly carried out. There was not the slightest diminution in the sanguine expectations of the purity and extent of the yield. The accounts, compared with former ones, are extremely meagre and uninteresting—not worthy of the extent they would occupy. It is stated that still more discoveries of gold have been made, and that the supply is literally inexhaustible. About 100,000 dollars' worth is gathered daily; but there is much sickness and suffering at the "diggings," on account of the scarcity of the necessaries and comforts of life. Two barrels of brandy were lately sold at the mines for 14,000 dollars in gold dust.

We have a few days' later intelligence from Mexico. Great apprehensions were entertained of the movements of the disaffected at Tampico, to suppress which the Government was using energetic means. It was stated that Paredes was at San Luis de Potosi, preparing to publish a *pronunciamiento*.

THE SEA SERPENT AGAIN!—Extract of a letter from an officer on board her Majesty's ship "Plumper," dated at sea, Jan. 1, 1849, to his relative in Bath:—"Yesterday morning I was at the mast-head, looking out for the squadron, when what should I see but a long black thing in the water. I hastened on deck and told the captain. He looked at it, and found it was the great sea serpent. He immediately called the officers and men aft to see it. It came close to us, holding its head about two feet out of water, and we could see about fifteen to twenty feet a little out of water. It had a kind of mane on its back, and a white breast—a very ugly-looking beast, very much resembling the picture in the *Illustrated London News*, only the head was sharper. Two artists have taken sketches of it, and I will bring one with me when I come home. I dare say you will think this all a hoax, but wait with patience, and you shall see an account of it in the papers. We are second Captain McQuheas."



THE PEOPLE'S LEAGUE AND PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

A member of the People's League, resident in Camberwell, writes as follows:—"In the tract recently issued by the committee of the People's League, entitled 'An Address to the People of London and its Vicinity,' they urge the people to get up petitions, though they be limited to twenty signatures, according to the provision of the despotic law of the Stuarts, which has recently been raked from oblivion by our fair-promising, but liberty-hating Whigs. 'Let the occupant of every apartment, the inhabitant of every street, let each and all record their signatures upon this great and growing subject. A general expression of the feelings of the metropolis, couched in respectful language, and to every signature the address carefully appended, would be the best reply to those who have driven us to such a mode of petitioning.'

"The plan recommended in this address has already been commenced in the metropolitan districts.

"At first it appeared a great discouragement to be limited to so small a number as 20 signatures; now, however, we begin to put it in practice, it proves to be by far the very best method that could be adopted for carrying on any agitation.

"The Legislature are more influenced by the number of petitions than the number of signatures; that is to say, 50 petitions, with 20 signatures to each, will produce a more powerful effect than 1,000 signatures to one petition. This advantage will certainly be secured. But other advantages are connected with this plan, which will tend materially to aid the object in view, and promote its success.

"I have tried the experiment myself, with the assistance of two or three others, in Camberwell and its vicinity, and have succeeded far beyond my expectation. Indeed, the effects produced in this neighbourhood have not only astonished myself, but surprised others who have witnessed it. We have already placed out sixty petitions, nearly half of them are already signed by the proper number, and sent to the committee in London, to be presented in due time. The remainder will be filled in a few days, and the principal difficulty we have now to contend with, is the procuring of a sufficient number of petitions, which, as they must be all written out, takes up a good deal of time. If persons who are unable to serve the cause in any other way, will volunteer in writing out petitions, according to the forms recommended in the Address, they will afford essential service to the cause.

"If I had 100 petitions, I could place them in hands who would soon get them filled with signatures. At first I found some difficulty, but on waiting on a few zealous Reformers in the neighbourhood who were willing to co-operate with me, and placing handbills in the shop-windows, the demand for petitions has so increased, that I am now at a loss how to supply them. I have applied to the Electoral Association of Lambeth, who, I have reason to believe, generally approve of the principle of complete suffrage. They are most or all of them staunch Nonconformists, and succeeded at the last election in procuring the return of Mr. Pierce, an Anti-state-church member. Should my application to them succeed, of which there is a great probability, the plan I have adopted in this locality can be carried out, not only in Camberwell, but through the whole of the borough of Lambeth, which is very extensive, and very populous. Of course there is nothing to prevent the same plan being adopted in the other metropolitan districts, and in all the provinces.

"The following is a copy of some of the petitions, in which we have thought proper to insert some clauses relating to Financial Reform, a subject which is at present exciting great attention throughout the kingdom. If you think it will be useful to others, it may be subjoined to my letter."

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The Petition of the Undersigned, &c.,

Humbly Sheweth,—That your petitioners are of opinion that civil government should be for the protection of the rights of the whole community. That it should protect the life, liberty, and property of, and administer justice to all.

That these advantages cannot be secured under the present system of class legislation, which is founded on an imperfect and narrow constituency, and excludes six millions from the right of voting. That eight small boroughs, with a population of forty thousand, return sixteen members to Parliament; while London and its vicinity, containing two millions of inhabitants, only return the same number. That our system of taxation is found to be highly oppressive, both on the trading and working classes. That the heavy duties imposed on articles of consumption so enhances the price as to place them beyond the reach of millions. That out of fifty-six millions raised by the taxes, forty-six are paid by the industrial classes, and only ten millions by the propertyed classes. That the connexion is made painfully clear between our present legislative system and the evils which oppress us. That nothing short of a thorough reform in Parliament will remove these evils.

That your petitioners, therefore, pray your honourable House to enfranchise so much of the male population as have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, are of a sound mind, unconvicted of crime, and have a fixed residence duly registered; and to enact all other provisions necessary to a full, fair, and free representation of the people.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

A NATIONAL EQUITABLE POOR-RATE ASSOCIATION having for its object to obtain an equal distribution of the poor-rates over the whole country, was formed at a meeting held on Thursday evening at the King's Arms tavern, Palace yard.

MR. CHARLES PEARSON ON PRISON DISCIPLINE.

During last week, two Lectures were delivered at the Literary Institution, Aldersgate-street, by Mr. C. Pearson, M.P., upon the relations between punishment and crime, and upon prison discipline and prison reform. These lectures have been delivered, preparatory to an open discussion on the same points on Monday and Tuesday week.

The chair was taken on both occasions by Matthew Davenport Hill, Esq., Q.C.

The first lecture was given on Monday evening; it was confined chiefly to remarks upon the alleged demoralizing effect of our present system of prison discipline. Mr. Pearson adverted to Reading Gaol, and in a strain of irony maintained that the prisoners there were too well treated. The cost of each prisoner was upwards of £56, whilst the wages of agriculturists varied from seven shillings to ten shillings per week. He found in the accounts an item of receipts for productive labour amounting to £1 8s. 6d. By a sound system of penal discipline, the criminal gaols in this country might be made to maintain themselves, without taking out of the pockets of the honest portion of the community one single shilling. In America the prisons were made to pay their own expenses, and in Belgium they returned a large profit.

On the following evening he entered into the details of his own scheme. He believed that the foundation of prison discipline must be continuous industry. We should adopt a system which, without involving any unnecessary infliction, would give a man the means of labour and the inducement to labour. Now it was possible to purchase 1,000 acres of land within sixty minutes' distance of the place where he was then standing, which did not produce 2s. 6d. an acre a-year; it was possible to place a prison on that land of adequate strength so as to contain one thousand prisoners; a wall might be built round that land—lofty, thick, and substantial, and the whole at an expense of £100,000, or £100 per prisoner, whereas now they were paying for Reading Gaol at least £200 a prisoner without the land. By spade cultivation and by constant labour these 1,000 criminals would support themselves and pay the whole of the expenses. The next proposition he made was, that 10,000 prisoners, between the ages of fifteen and forty-five (which constituted the large class of the prisoners of this country), could, by the spade cultivation of the land, by constant and continuous labour, dig out, not only sustenance enough, in every article of prison consumption, for their own support, as well as for the support of the officers engaged in the control of the prison, but have an ample stock to pay the salary of the governor and wardens. He would deal with a man in prison as he must be dealt with in a state of freedom. The Scripture told us that if a man would not work, neither should he eat. On what principle was that law to be suspended when it was to be applied to the criminal population? All the prison systems had failed, by placing a man in an artificial instead of a natural state. The error had been to try to make good prisoners instead of good men. Mr. Pearson then proceeded to exhibit drawings and a model of the prison he proposed. It contained partitions for separation by night, and cells in which he proposed to place each prisoner for two hours every day. He did not adopt the radiating system.

These lectures have excited considerable interest, and the audiences on both occasions have been numerous.

WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—The ninth concert of the series took place on Wednesday last before a crowded audience. The performances commenced with Rossini's overture of "Otello," which was given with charming precision by Mr. Willy's band, and was loudly applauded. This was followed by a selection from Donizetti's "Lucia," in which the Misses Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Schönhoff, and Mr. Whitworth took part, and which, notwithstanding Mr. Sims Reeves' evident indisposition, was most favourably received. The celebrated air "sulla tomba," has always been one of Mr. Reeves' happiest efforts. Mr. Thalberg created the usual *furor* by his masterly performances; on being encored in the fantasia from the Huguenots, he substituted the serenade from "Don Pasquale." We have heard Miss Dolby to greater advantage than on this occasion; the trio in which she sang, from the "Zauberflöte," was encored, and the overture from the same opera was charmingly rendered, as was also the overture from Balfe's "Siege of Rochelle." The Misses Williams experienced their usual favourable reception in the duet of "The two Laughing Fairies," which obtained a unanimous and deserved encore. Mr. Nicholson played a solo on the oboe, with much taste and feeling. Mr. Sims Reeves' indisposition was painfully apparent in Bishop's Romance of "The Pilgrim of Love." Miss Poole was encored in "I'll be no submissive Wife." The remainder of the concert, which passed off most successfully, does not call for special notice.

PROPOSED WEST RIDING BANQUET TO MR. COBDEN.—We are happy to find that a great number of the West Riding Reformers are anxious to give a public banquet in honour of their member, Richard Cobden, Esq., both with a view of acknowledging his past services in the cause of free-trade, and of aiding him in his present efforts on behalf of economy and peace. At the meeting of Liberal delegates held last Wednesday at Normanton, this feeling was very strongly expressed, and we believe arrangements will speedily be made that the wish of the Liberal electors, to have an opportunity of meeting and doing honour to their Member, may be gratified.—*Leeds Mercury.*

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

LADY HEWLEY'S CHARITY.—THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL v. WILSON.—This is an appeal from the recent decision of the Vice-Chancellor of England on the question of the class of Dissenters entitled to participate in Lady Hewley's charity. His Honour, in June 1848, held that the godly preachers of Christ's holy gospel whom Lady Hewley intended to benefit were the orthodox English Protestant Dissenters, to the exclusion of the Scotch Presbyterians. The members of the Scotch Kirk and of the Secession Church now appealed against that order. Mr. Bethell, Mr. Bacon, and Mr. Chandless, appeared in support of the decree of the court below; Mr. Stuart and Mr. Rolt, for other parties in the same interest; Mr. Swanton, Mr. Malins, and Mr. Borton, for the trustees, who represent the Church of Scotland; Mr. James Parker and Mr. Lloyd, for the Secession Church. The argument was proceeded with on Monday and Tuesday week, before the Lord Chancellor, and the further hearing was then adjourned to Friday. On that day Mr. Bethell, counsel for the relators, addressing the court, said:—

Will your Lordship permit me to make a communication to the court upon the subject of The Attorney-General v. Wilson, Lady Hewley's Case? My Lord, in consequence of what fell from my learned friends on the other side, by which the principle of exclusion was given up, it appeared to me that there was no longer any obstacle to a proper accommodation between the parties. We have, therefore, met, and have ourselves agreed upon a Comprehensive Declaration, in lieu of that exclusive declaration, of the propriety of which your Lordship had to determine; but there are some other details, with regard to the whole of which, it appears to me to be right that her Majesty's Attorney-General should have an opportunity of considering the subject fully before being submitted to your Lordship for your final decision. And if, therefore, your Lordship will permit this cause to stand over for a few days, till the Attorney-General has given his sanction to what we have agreed upon, we will then submit it to your Lordship, for your Lordship's final determination. It is understood that, if we should be so unfortunate as not to have the Attorney-General's sanction, or not finally to receive your Lordship's approbation, what we have done in a spirit of peace and unanimity shall not prejudice either party in the discussion.

Lord-Chancellor: You cannot now name a day when you will be prepared to mention it again?

Mr. Bethell: No; I am afraid not, my Lord.

"It would be improper," says the *Patriot*, in reference to this matter, "at this stage of the treaty between the parties, to state the general principles laid down for the future management of this charity; but we understand that the trustees spoken of are of a character to insure the faithful administration of the funds, and in a spirit that would be approved of by the pious foundress herself, if she could be consulted."

THE QUEEN v. THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—IN THE MATTER OF GORHAM v. THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday week, the Attorney-General moved for a rule to show cause why a writ of *mandamus* should not issue to the Archbishop of Canterbury, as primate and metropolitan, commanding him to try an issue raised upon a *quære impedit*, directed to the Bishop of Exeter, requiring him to show cause why he refused to institute a gentleman named Gorham to a living in that diocese. The Bishop had pleaded to the *quære impedit*, that Mr. Gorham "held unsound doctrines, contrary to the true Christian faith, and to the doctrines of the united Church of England and Ireland, to wit, that spiritual regeneration is not given or conferred by baptism, and that infants were not thereby regenerated." To that plea the prosecutor of the *quære impedit* had replied, that Mr. Gorham was not a person unfit to be admitted on account of maintaining unsound doctrines. Issue had been taken on this replication, and the proper course after this was, that the Archbishop should try the issue if the clerk was alive, but if he was dead, the issue must be tried by a jury. This was necessary, because though, in the first instance the bishop would try the qualifications of the presentee, the bishop being himself the judge of the questions *idoneus* or *non idoneus*; yet, though he was thus a judge on examination, as his court was not a court of record, his return might be traversed, and then the traverse must be tried by the metropolitan. The only doubt upon the matter was, whether this rule ought to be a rule *nisi* or a rule absolute in the first instance. On this point of practice the learned counsel cited some authorities. The Court, after some discussion on this point, granted a rule, which, if not mentioned to the Court on Wednesday, would then be taken to be absolute. We understand, says the *Western Times* of Saturday, that Bishop Phillpotts has demurred to the replication of Mr. Gorham, and that matter referred to, must stand over for argument on the demurrer.

CHURCH-RATES AT THE SOUTHWARK POLICE COURT.—Mr. Binns, solicitor, attended by a number of gentlemen connected with St. George, Southwark, waited upon Mr. Cottingham for his advice. A short time ago a church-rate was imposed upon the rate-payers by the churchwardens, but a vast number objected to pay it, and 1,700 parishioners were summoned before two justices at the vestry, and ordered to pay. Since then a committee of the parishioners was formed to oppose the proceedings; and at the last Surrey sessions an appeal was entered and the rate was quashed. Notwithstanding, the churchwardens have employed a broker, who has made a demand, with a shilling for each summons, and unless paid within a few days the parties will be distrained upon. He wished to know whether the churchwardens had the power to enforce

the rate?—Mr. Cottingham said that if it was quashed they had not. If the broker distrained they might bring their action for trespass.—Mr. Binns thanked his worship for his advice, which his clients would decidedly act under.—*Daily News*. In reference to this case we have received the following letter:—

ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.—ILLEGAL CHURCH-RATE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Observing that a report has been circulated from the *Daily News* Southwark Police-court Intelligence, that the above rate "had been quashed," and to which a Mr. Hooper replied in the *Globe*, contradicting the assertion, and stating that the major portion of the money was collected "with ease," I wish to inform your readers of the facts of the case,—that it was not the "rate itself," but the magistrate's "orders for payment in fourteen days," that were quashed—and that the success of the appellants' appeal, under such circumstances, it is well known will prevent the magistrates' clerk from advising the magistrates to sign any distress-warrant whatever. As to "the case" with which this infamous rate has been extorted from hundreds of the rate-payers, the very fact of the summonses to 1,700 persons, and the broker's notice endorsed, showing the teeth, without the power to bite, is a significant answer.

The only remedy now left to "uneasy" Churchwardens is to prove their rates in the Ecclesiastical Court, with the Queen's Bench full in view, and the expressed opinion of an experienced barrister therein, that the rate is altogether illegal. *Hic labor, hoc opus est*. Theirs, too, will be the "uneasy" task of proving to the common sense of Englishmen, that the refusal of the chairman to put amendments of "two months' adjournment," of "a farthing in the pound," and their subsequent conduct on levying a rate, thrown out by a majority in public vestry, is in accordance with the rights and liberties of Englishmen in the nineteenth century.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Jan. 23, 1849.

IOTA.

THE ROYAL ETCHINGS.—PRINCE ALBERT v. STRANGE.—Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, on Tuesday week, delivered judgment on this motion, which was argued on the 13th and 14th December last, recapitulating at great length the main facts as set forth in the pleadings. His Honour refused to relax the restraint imposed upon the defendant, and the consequence is, that Mr. Strange has determined to appeal, and lay his whole case before the Lord Chancellor.

THE LONG-CONTESTED SUIT OF BUNN v. LIND has at last been settled for the sum offered before litigation commenced, namely, £2,000.

SINGULAR AND IMPORTANT DECISION.—The decision to which the Court of Exchequer has come in the case of "Cox v. the Midland Railway Company," is one which is calculated to attract attention. The plaintiff was a surgeon at Birmingham, and the action was brought to recover from the Midland Railway Company the amount of his charges for professional services rendered to a passenger who had met with an accident on the Midland line, for which it was presumed that the Company was liable to make compensation, inasmuch as they compromised the action of the passenger for £150. The case came on for trial at the last Warwick Assizes, when verdicts passed for the several plaintiffs, subject to the opinion of the Court of Exchequer. Judgment having been delivered on Wednesday last in that court, the countless host of railway travellers have been made acquainted with the fact that, in all cases of accident on railways, however culpable the Company's servants may have been, the medical man must look to the passenger for remuneration, even though he should be hurried from his bed by the superintendent of the line and despatched by a special engine to save the life of the sufferer! That now stands recorded as the law of the land.

DEATH FROM STARVATION IN WESTMINSTER.—On Thursday last, Mr. Bedford held an inquest on the body of Edward Williams, aged 45 years, an artist. Among other witnesses, Emily Williams, a girl about 17 years of age, and who appeared to have suffered great privation, said that the deceased, her father, was an artist. Lately, he had been writing tickets for shop windows, and sent the children out to sell them. They had all been in great distress, and in want of food and clothing, but the deceased would not allow any application to be made for relief. The Coroner: During the last three months how have you lived? The Girl: By selling my father's tickets, and by my own and my sister's knitting. The Coroner: What food have you had? The Girl: Bread and butter and tea. Coroner: No meat? The Girl: No, not for three months, certainly. Coroner: How many days before his death was your father without food? The Girl: For Eight Days (sensation). Coroner: Did he have nothing then? The Girl: Yes, but it was only tea and water—nothing to eat. From further evidence it appeared, that the deceased had often been confined to his bed for three or four days; but, like his children, had nothing to cover him. Whenever there was bread in the house he would not take any, saying that there was not enough for the children. Mr. Lavers, surgeon, said he had made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, and his opinion was, that death arose from excessive debility, accelerated by want of food. The Coroner said it was satisfactory to hear, that on Wednesday the sum of £50 had been received for the benefit of the family at the police-office, and on Thursday nearly £30. The Jury returned a verdict of "Died from the want of the common necessities of life, caused by those wants being concealed from the parish."

SCRAPS FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT.—We are gratified to observe in the American papers, that the Anti-slavery movement is everywhere extending, and that, not only in the northern, but the southern states of the union, the right and practicability of the abolition principle is being freely canvassed and discussed. Mr. Douglass thus sums up the state of the movement—we quote from the *North Star*:—"It is not only in the free states that the all-important question of slavery is attracting attention. Kentucky is moving. The Free-soil movement, although it pledges nothing in reference to states where slavery already exists (as indeed it can do nothing), has powerfully drawn the minds of the free inhabitants of those states to the subject. There is reason to believe that slavery will soon become the all-absorbing topic in Missouri, and that some plan of abolition will speedily take effect in that state. In Virginia, the subject of slavery has attracted much attention. The shore counties, which have been principally devoted to the cultivation of wheat and tobacco, are impoverished. The fertility of the soil is exhausted, and therefore unsuited to slave culture. Western Virginia is said to be rapidly growing in prosperity. The soil of that mountainous region has never been, except to a limited extent, cursed with slavery. This state of things will doubtless operate, at a not distant day, to bring about the abolition of slavery in Virginia. All the southern states are in a greater or less extent shaken with the discussion of the question."

ABOLITION IN DELAWARE.—There is a fair prospect of the speedy abolishment of the institution of slavery in the states of Delaware. A mammoth petition to the state legislature is in circulation, having that for its object.

EXTINCTION OF SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.—It seems to be conceded that the convention, which is about to sit in Kentucky, for the purpose of revising the constitution of that state, will make provision for the gradual abolition of slavery there. The time and place of holding the convention will be designated by the legislature at its approaching session.—*St. Louis Organ*.

WOOL-GROWING PROSPECTS.—The greatest wool purchaser and manufacturer in the country, says:—"The business of wool-growing in this country is destined to be one of immense importance, and I am firm in the belief that within twenty-five years we shall produce a greater quantity than any other nation;" and he adds, there is not enough annually raised in this country by 10,000,000 lbs. to meet the demand of the manufacturers.—*Evangelist*.

METHODISM INCREASING.—The *Christian Advocate and Journal* says that the completion of the minutes of the annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for 1848, shows an increase in the membership of 7,608. This includes only the annual conferences of the northern division of the church.—*Evangelist*.

THE "PEARL OF DAYS" has been reprinted in New York, and has met with a very favourable reception.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—A writer in the *New York Evangelist* thus speaks of the great transatlantic orator:—"Mr. Webster appears very feeble; his health is much impaired; the last few months seem to have done the work of years on his constitution. The sickness and death of a beloved daughter; the dead body of his son, from Mexico, appearing in the harbour on the day his daughter was laid in the tomb, with a severe attack of sickness, have shaken and reduced him."

PROPOSED VISIT OF WILLIAM AND MARY HOWITT TO AMERICA.—We observe, by a notice in the *Boston Liberator*, that Mr. and Mrs. Howitt intend to pay a visit to the United States. The editor remarks on the subject:—"Most happy shall we be to welcome these accomplished friends to our shores. Their literary fame, their active sympathy for suffering humanity, their deep interest in every branch of reform, will procure for them a warm reception in whatever part of this broad land they may travel—always excepting its slave-cursed regions."

GENERAL TAYLOR ON SLAVERY.—A correspondent of the *Mobile Herald* thus writes of the views entertained on this subject by the newly-elected President of the United States. We think that they will be read with general interest:—"Last evening, a group of some dozen or more of us were gathered around him, eagerly listening to an animated conversation, in which his native simplicity of manner was quite charming. He ran through various topics, which he illustrated with excellent sense, and varied information. Speaking of the Free-soil movement in the North, he expressed his fears that it would be the absorbing question in the present canvass, and engross all other questions. He said that he considered the 'Missouri compromise' a fair and liberal line for settling the slave question, and he was willing to see it adopted. While, however, he regretted the system, he deprecated the foreign attempts to abolish slavery. He thinks the agitation on the subject pernicious to both whites and blacks. The two races could not exist together; and a mixed race, such as obtains in Mexico, was the greatest evil that society could be subjected to. No plan of eradicating slavery met his approbation, unless the freed negroes could be removed from the country. He would not emancipate his own slaves, except on condition that they were willing to go to Africa. To the Northern states he would not send them. Their condition there would be worse than that of bondage. He thought that if the really philanthropic men at the North, whose efforts to abolish the sys-

tem are restricting the privileges of the slave, could see its practical operation, the agitation would cease, and there would be less zeal and more wisdom exhibited in the cause."

HEALTH OF MR. GARRISON.—We are glad to see, by the *Liberator*, that Mr. Garrison is convalescent, and so much recovered from his late severe illness, that he had resumed his editorial labours.

CHARACTERISTICS.—We quote the following from the *North Star*, with its piquant and pointed remarks:—

NEGROES WANTED.—Persons having SLAVES to sell will hereafter find us located at the extensive establishment formerly owned by Hope H. Slatter. We have purchased his entire possessions on Pratt-street, No. 224, at which place all who have slaves to sell will be sure to get the highest price, when the negroes are young and likely. The place is now open to receive, on board, negroes which are for sale, at twenty-five cents per day. All communications will receive prompt attention.

B. M. and W. L. CAMPBELL.
Having retired from the business, I would cheerfully recommend my friends and customers to call at my old establishment to obtain the highest price for their slaves.

HOPE H. SLATTER.
FOR SALE—Two likely negro boys, about fourteen years of age. They are sold for no faults, the owner having no use for them. Also, a pew in St. Peter's church (Rev. Mr. Atkinson). Apply to S. H. Goll, 369, Baltimore-street.

These two advertisements are from the *Baltimore Sun*. The second is particularly interesting. It advertises for sale two different things which are articles of trade in this Christian (!) country, viz., "Likely negro boys," and "a pew in St. Peter's church, Rev. Mr. Atkinson." A whole volume could not set down more clearly the history of the United States of America in the year 1848, than this little paragraph. It gives to all future ages one of those marked and prominent facts, that stand out in strong relief, to be indelibly impressed upon the memory. The reader of history will always remember this year as a time of revolution and struggling for liberty in the Old World—and of selling church pews and "likely negro boys" in the New.

A YANKEE NEWSPAPER IN THE FAR WEST.—We have heard that there is a paper published in the far west, where ink and paper are so scarce that the types are blackened with bog mud, and the journal is printed on a pocket handkerchief. After the subscriber has read the news he washes the paper and sends it back in time for the next number.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S POPULARITY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The "Europa" takes out to-day a tin box addressed to her Majesty Queen Victoria, containing a work of art, having relation to Niagara Falls, and a small package from another quarter for Prince Albert. These presents are sent evidently with a hearty good-will, and they show that though we are warm republicans, we honour royalty where it is adorned with every virtue. The Queen, as I have already informed you, is much admired here, and probably excites more interest in the United States than in any other country of the world, except that in which she rules. Portraits of her, the statuettes of the Prince of Wales, and ornaments bearing her effigy, are everywhere seen.—*New York Correspondent of the Daily News*.

DR. CHANNING'S RELIGION.—The last public address of Dr. Channing contains this remarkable passage:—"The doctrine of the *Word made flesh* shows us God uniting himself most intimately with our nature, manifesting himself in a human form for the very end of making us partakers of his own perfections. The doctrines of grace, as it is termed, reveals the infinite Father imparting his Holy Spirit, the best gift he can impart, to the humblest being who implores it. Come, Friend, Saviour of the race, who didst shed thy blood on the cross to reconcile man to man and earth to heaven!" Amid the hills of Berkshire he uttered these words. In a few days after, he died at Bennington, Vermont. A gleam of early life seemed to have shone on his heart. Perhaps the memory of the experience at Richmond came upon him, when he could say:—"The worldling would laugh at me, he would call conversion a farce. But the man who has felt the influence of the Holy Spirit, can oppose the fact and experience to empty declaration and contemptuous sneers." Those feelings he never repudiated. During the last revival in Boston, when some interesting facts were brought to his notice by one who had long known him, he wept tears of joy at what he heard.—*Correspondent of the N. Y. Evangelist*.

MILITARY MEN ON WAR.—The Duke of Wellington most strongly condemned his profession when he said that the man of tender conscience was not fit to be a soldier. Sir Harry Smith, too, declared that war was a horrible trade. And now we have Major-General Napier, in a letter in which he attempts to defend military management against the Financial Reformers of Liverpool, saying—"Our profession is a terrible one, in which natural rights have no place; we have only conventional rights. War requires a stern organization fitted to raise men above the ordinary weaknesses, wants, and emotions of humanity. It will not admit a delicate consideration for bodily suffering, or nice sensibilities; the soldier must do or die." Under all this fine phraseology, what horrors are concealed. The notion that the soldier is "raised above the ordinary weaknesses, wants, and emotions of humanity," is pure nonsense. The meaning is, that man must be degraded to the level of the brute, to suffer in silence, and to inflict suffering with as much callousness to its effects as that with which a horse gives a kick.—*Sheffield Independent*.

COURT, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and their children, have passed the week at Windsor Castle. On Tuesday evening Jenny Lind, Mrs. Anderson, and Signor Belletti, sang at the Castle. Among her Majesty's guests have been the Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Caroline Leveson Gower, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, Prince George of Cambridge, the Earls Spencer and Aberdeen. On Thursday evening the fourth dramatic performance took place before her Majesty and the Court, in the Rubens Room.

ARRANGEMENT OF GOVERNMENT OFFICES.—It is generally understood that the Board of Excise will be removed from Broad-street to Somerset House, an arrangement calculated to meet the convenience of all persons transacting business with these departments.

THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS will be moved by Lord Harry Vane, and seconded by Mr. Bunbury. Her Majesty will open Parliament in person.

THE MINISTERIAL CIRCULAR.—Lord John Russell has issued the usual circular to members sitting on the right of the speaker, announcing the approaching meeting of Parliament, and requesting their attendance at the opening of the session. The following is a copy of the circular:—"Downing-street, Jan. 12th, 1849.—Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that the meeting of Parliament being fixed for the 1st of February, business of great importance will be proceeded with in the opening of the session. I hope that it may be convenient to you to attend on the day I have named.—I have the honour to be, your obedient servant, J. RUSSELL."

THE INQUIRY INTO THE EFFICIENCY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICES.—The *Times* states on authority, in reference to paragraphs which have lately appeared in the public papers on the subject of the inquiry which is being conducted by Mr. Gibson Craig, one of the Junior Lords of the Treasury, and Sir Charles Trevelyan, Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, into the establishments of the offices of her Majesty's three Secretaries of State, that there never has been any demur to this proceeding on the part of any of the Secretaries of State. The above-mentioned gentlemen were, in the first instance, appointed on the application of Sir George Grey, to investigate, in concert with the Under-Secretary, Mr. G. C. Lewis, the establishment of the Home-office; after which it was arranged with her Majesty's Secretaries of State for the Colonial and Foreign Departments that the inquiry should be extended to their offices, an Under-Secretary being in each case associated with Mr. Gibson Craig and Sir C. Trevelyan.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES FOR 1849.—It is understood that these estimates, already in course of preparation for Parliament, will be on a considerably reduced scale, so as to save a million on that branch of the public expenditure, as compared with the last year.—*Morning Post*.

REVIVAL OF THE CHARTIST AGITATION.—On Monday week a public meeting of the working classes was held in the Literary Institution, John-street, Tottenham-court-road, for the purpose of organizing a new plan for making the National Charter the law of the land. Messrs. F. O'Connor, M.P., Dickson, Kydd, M'Grath, and other leaders in the recent Chartist campaign, addressed the meeting in very lengthy and warm speeches, in which they denounced the late prosecutions in Ireland and in this country, and the gagging and felony bills, as tyrannical in the extreme, and carried out for the purpose of oppressing and robbing the people of their rights. The speakers, however, declared that, although they had but little confidence in Mr. Cobden's new reform agitation, they would not oppose it, while they themselves would still struggle for the six points of the Charter until they were made the law of the land. Mr. O'Connor charged the Chartists with having, by their own neglect, failed to carry the Charter at an earlier period, which he said they might have done had they been true and faithful to themselves. Ultimately, resolutions condemnatory of the late State prosecutions, and pledging the working classes never to cease agitation until the Charter was the law of the land, were carried amidst great applause.

GOVERNMENT EDUCATION.—Several parties in Wales are making considerable efforts to induce the people to make up their minds to receive Government grants for education. Mr. James Rhys Jones, a Dissenting minister from Rugby, Leicestershire, is the mouthpiece of the party, who acknowledge as their leader Mr. W. Williams, the late member for Coventry. It is said that both these gentlemen are about to make a tour throughout South Wales, to descant on the merits of secular in preference to religious education. A meeting was recently held at Brecon in favour of the scheme, when about 120 individuals were present. About 60 of these voted for a resolution approving of Government aid, and some 22 against it. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting in opposition to the Welsh language, and openly avowed their ignorance of it. The parties who took part in the proceedings were mostly influential churchmen. The theological tutor of the Independent College signed the requisition to the Mayor to call the meeting, and his name appears on the list of the executive committee. The classical tutor, the Rev. E. Davies, A.M., attended the meeting, and delivered an admirable speech against the movement, which has produced a considerable impression in the country.

LITERATURE.

The Pastor's Wife. A Memoir of Mrs. Sherman, of Surrey Chapel. By her HUSBAND. London: C. Gilpin.

MRS. SHERMAN, daughter of B. Tucker, Esq., was born at Kentish Town, in 1806, and was the younger of two sisters. From her childhood she was distinguished by unusual sweetness of temper, and regard for the happiness of those around her. At the age of twenty-two, she became a member of the church of Christ at Enfield. This event almost synchronized with the death of her sister. In the year 1835 she was married to Mr. Sherman—then pastor of the church assembling in Castle-street, Reading. The following extract will illustrate her feelings at this crisis:—

"On the first Sunday after her entrance into Reading, she went to the Sunday-school, to see if she could be useful by taking a class of children to instruct. Circumstances had not permitted her to undertake this duty at Enfield, and the labour was therefore wholly new to her. A lady who had generally superintended the female school, and who united in her character, piety, zeal, and perseverance, very heartily welcomed her, and expressed her joy in finding the minister's wife willing to assist in training the children for heaven. Immediately, in a great bustle, she introduced the female teachers to her, one after another, and assured them that now the minister's wife was come to their help, the school must prosper. 'I fear you miscalculate my feeble help and influence,' meekly replied Mrs. Sherman, heaving a deep sigh. Before the teachers dispersed to their classes, the zealous superintendent brought the books, and described the mode of registering their names, marking their attendance, and giving rewards. 'You see by these books we have not been so orderly as we ought, but now you are come amongst us, everything will be set to rights; and I merely show you these, in order that you may speak to the teachers on the necessity of punctuality and regularity in their attendance and records of the school. You do not know what good you may do.'

"With a heart palpitating from conscious ignorance of these plans, and giving the assurance that she could introduce no improvement, she ventured to say:—'It is all new to me, and I shall have to learn of you; I have never taught in a Sunday-school before.' 'Indeed!' was the answer, with a very significant 'hem,' which conveyed more than it expressed. At this moment, a small bell rang for the opening of the school. 'You will, of course, open the school with prayer for us,' said the lady. 'No, I am sorry that I cannot possibly undertake that service; I have only prayed in private with a female, and should be quite confounded in the attempt to pray before so many,' was the answer. The blush rose in her cheeks, and her spirit became well nigh overwhelmed at the evidences of her incapacity, but she proceeded, 'You will be kind enough to conduct the school as usual, and I will take a few children as a class, and try to help you.' 'O no,' said this zealous friend, 'I cannot pray before you. We all thought our difficulties would be at an end when you came. We heard of your usefulness and zeal, and expect you to be a great blessing among us.' Concealing her feelings as much as possible, and using her entreaties, Mrs. S. at last won over the superintendent to open the school, after which she took a class. At its conclusion, she returned home with a broken heart, and gave vent to her sorrow in a flood of tears (an unusual thing with her, though of so tender a nature), and, relating the circumstances of the afternoon, expressed her fear that her husband had made a wretched choice, in introducing one so utterly unqualified to lead as she was; that every one was disappointed in her, and her Saviour's cause would suffer from her inexperience. This was not the effect of mortified pride at the rough manner in which she had been treated, not a complaint of which escaped her lips—although no one felt more acutely the want of courtesy and delicacy in a female, wherever they were manifested—but a deep sense of her deficiency in those qualifications which she thought the cause of Christ required from a minister's wife."

Mrs. Sherman found, however, a more appropriate field of usefulness in the establishment of Maternal Societies; and in conducting such meetings she appears to have been singularly useful. Soon after this period, her husband became settled as the devoted and active pastor at Surrey Chapel, whence his labours have radiated into all parts of the United Kingdom. Here, in the formation and conducting of Maternal Societies and classes for the instruction of the young, she became eminently blessed of God. Her labours of love are largely described; and to all who desire to enjoy "the luxury of doing good," this work will prove unusually valuable. A detailed account of her journey to Austria, that Mr. Sherman might have the benefit of the hydropathic regimen under the administration of M. Priessnitz, occupies a large part of the volume. It will be read with interest; and it shows how recreation and pleasure may be combined with the most unwearied efforts to do good. The circumstances connected with the death of Mr. Sherman's daughter, Miss S. Sherman, who departed from this life after having been left as a patient in Silesia, are also fully given, and will be, doubtless, gratifying to those (and they are not few), who feel an interest in her devoted father's domestic circle. The institutions which claimed and received Mrs. Sherman's aid on her return home, were extremely numerous, and she lived for the cause of God and the good of mankind. It is impossible, in a brief review, to present these engagements with adequate interest before the reader, and for the details we must refer to the volume itself. Whilst so engaged her health declined rapidly, and consumption soon set in, developing its usual train of symptoms, till it

closed her active and admirable life. Her last scenes were beautiful and affecting.

We think Mr. Sherman's volume will be highly appreciated by all lovers of piety, activity, and benevolence. It deserves a large circulation, and we feel it a pleasure to commend its perusal to the various classes of our readers, especially to those whose sex may enable them to tread in Mrs. Sherman's steps.

The Works of Plato. A new and literal version; chiefly from the Text of Stallbaum. Vol. I. By H. CARY, M.A., Worcester College, Oxford. London: H. G. Bohn, York Street.

We thankfully receive Mr. Bohn's valuable contributions to the important work of rendering English readers better acquainted with the ancient classical authors. Plato is little known to the multitude. Taylor's is the only English edition at all approaching to completeness. But the editor states, that his own translations "are far from correct, and betray an imperfect knowledge of the Greek." The edition of Plato, by Stallbaum, is unquestionably the best and most comprehensive, and has been wisely chosen as the basis of this new translation. It has not been, however, undeviatingly followed; a departure from it having been made by the division into sections, following the London edition of Bekker. Each dialogue is headed by an introduction, giving a short analysis of the contents of the following treatise. These papers are well written, succinct, and comprehensive. We shall watch with interest the progress of the work, and shall have pleasure in bringing it, from time to time, before our subscribers.

Athanasia: or, Four Books on Immortality. To which is appended, "Who will live for ever?" an examination of Luke xx. 36, with rejoinders to the Rev. E. White and the Rev. W. Morris. By J. H. HINTON, M.A. London: Houlston and Stoneman.

To enter upon the discussion here opened before the reader is not our province, and we must rather furnish him with a brief epitome of the contents of the work. Mr. Hinton describes the volume as "a review of several publications which have issued from the press within the last fifteen years, so far as they affect or impugn the doctrine of man's natural immortality." Mr. Hinton does not enter upon the cognate question of future punishment, which he considers to be distinct enough to allow of a separate investigation. Five writers pass under the author's review:—The author of an anonymous work, entitled "Christ our Life," by a clergyman of the Church of England; "Notes of Lectures on Future Punishment," by the Rev. H. H. Dobney, together with that gentleman's reply to an article in the *Eclectic Review*; "Life in Christ," by the Rev. E. White, Hereford; Mr. Storrs's "Inquiry—Are the Wicked Immortal?" and an anonymous tract, entitled, "Thoughts on the popular Opinion of Eternal Punishment being synonymous with Eternal Torment." Appended to the work itself Mr. Hinton has placed his late pamphlet—"Who will live for ever?" and two rejoinders to Messrs. White and Morris (Plymouth), by whom respectively it was criticised. We cannot pass without extracting one part of Mr. Hinton's preface:—

"I feel no inclination to complain of the authors whose works I have reviewed for having done what may be adapted to disturb in any measure the popular belief. The search for truth is open to all; and mankind have no greater benefactors than those who, with sufficient wisdom on the one hand, and sufficient courage on the other, endeavour to rectify deeply-rooted and prevalent mistakes. In addition to these general considerations, however, which adequately vindicate the writers in question, I feel the influence of a personal one, which awakens toward them in me a somewhat peculiar sympathy. In the early period of my life and ministry I occupied a position similar to theirs. In my first production—"Theology"—and afterwards more fully in my treatise on the 'Work of the Holy Spirit,' I endeavoured to grapple with what I then thought, and still think, popular theological errors, and placed myself in the ranks of those (little at that time imagining how numerous a class they were) who had striven to exhibit a more intelligible gospel. Conscious that I had at least thought out my views, if not conclusively, at least with strenuous honesty, I threw them before the world in the hope that if they did not gain concurrence they would elicit an answer, were it only for the sake of helping a young man and minister to think more justly. No one, however, did me this act of charity, nor am I aware that the line of argument I pursued has been fairly tested by an opponent to this day. Having contended not for victory, but for truth, I have often regretted this, and I still regret it. Unworthy as my little volumes may be, they will yet stand here and there on the shelves of theological libraries; and I would much rather that the few students who may hereafter read them should have been able to place side by side with them all that the advocates of contending views might have found to say in opposition to them."

There is dogmatic theology enough yet lingering about the precincts of Voluntarism; and it is not uncommon, in some quarters, for men to scorn what they scarcely take the pains to confute. We are, therefore, glad to see Mr. Hinton fairly grappling with the subject before us; and our readers may feel well assured, that such a writer brings no small portion of acuteness and vigour into the field. And now, having introduced the champion on the

one side, we utter our fervent aspiration, "God show the right!"

Austria. By E. P. THOMPSON, Esq., Author of "Life in Russia," &c. Smith, Elder and Co., Cornhill.

THIS is not a book of travels. We are not carried about by the author from place to place, either by railroad, river, or any other locomotive apparatus. But the volume is what is more important, and what will be to many readers more interesting. It is a treatise upon the country—its extent—its policy—its education and religion—its various classes of society—its form of government—its revenue and statistics—its social system—its police, &c. &c. Condensing much information into an attractive form, it is a suitable companion to every intelligent reader of our daily or weekly press. We never understood Austria so well before. Personal slavery does most towards annihilating the soul. Despotism comes next. It is thought stereotyped; the current of mind dammed up and frozen over; or, to adopt the author's words, "The people are considered an animal mass, created for the will and pleasure of the State; and the doctrines, that every man has a destiny of his own to fulfil, and that a State is instituted for the people, and not the people for the State, are no more conceded than the right of individuals to a political existence. *Everything must be governed.*" This is a very appropriate book for the present times.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE BY THE FALLING OF A RAILWAY ARCH.—An accident occurred on Saturday, at noon, by the fall of part of an arch, erected by the London and North Western Company, at Manchester. The line of railway known as the South Junction, connecting the London and Manchester line with that from Manchester to Liverpool, is carried on a viaduct, across Oxford Road and Deansgate, chiefly constructed of brick, and between these two points, near the bottom of Gloucester-street, the arches had been completed, and on Saturday the servants of the contractor were striking away the centres from one of these arches, when, from some cause, the north side gave way and fell in. There were ten labourers at work at the time, on and under the superstructure, superintended by Mr. Patrick, manager for Mr. Bellhouse, the contractor; and one of these men, named Ralph Beresford, being underneath, was buried by the falling materials and killed. Two other men, named James Oates and Thomas Davis, were on the top of the arch, and sinking with it to where two of the disjoined portions of the arch again came in contact with each other, were transfixed, and held between them for some time, and when released were found to be lifeless and dreadfully crushed. Two other labourers, named Peter Crosby and Philip Murphy, were found to be badly hurt by the accident, and were removed to the infirmary. An hour and a quarter had elapsed ere the superincumbent materials could be removed, so as to get at the body of Beresford. The exact cause of the accident is not known, but the works being of brick, and the arches slightly askew, it is thought that the expansion and contraction consequent on alternate frosts and rains, during the building, may have been the source of the sad event. The loss to the railway company, or contractors, will be comparatively trivial.

RAILWAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—It is stated that Captain Huish has projected a plan of a gigantic circulating library for the use of passengers on the North-western Railway. Book-stalls are to be established at the principal stations, where each passenger, on making a deposit of the value, may borrow books, which he will return with a small payment at the end of his journey.

A MODEL LANDLORD.—On Wednesday se'nnight a deputation waited on Henry Charles Sturt, Esq., of Critchell-house, Cranbourne, by the unanimous desire of the whole of his Dorsetshire tenantry, to lay before him a code of rules respecting permanent improvements made at the expense of the tenant, and compensation for all unexhausted manures, &c. It had been often brought before them at their audits by the agent at the particular wish of Mr. Sturt. The gentlemen were received very courteously by their much respected landlord, who willingly discussed the business, and offered to enter into an agreement, for himself, heirs, and assigns, with all of his tenants immediately, subject to the rules then and there agreed on. The tenants have determined to present Mr. Sturt with a portrait of himself, by one of the best artists of the day, as a token of their esteem and respect for his past kindness and liberality as a landlord.—*Bristol Mercury.*

SHORT ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.—A project, long contemplated as a vast improvement in commercial geography, is at length on the point of being realized. An American company is to run steamers from New York to the Isthmus of Darien, whence goods and passengers will be conveyed across to Panama; from Panama a second line of steamers is to ply to Oregon, and the new El Dorado of California; and a third from Panama, along the coast of South America, to Guayaquil, Calloa, and as far as Valparaiso. A branch line is also proposed from California to the Sandwich Isles and China. The enterprise will, it is said, commence in the present month. The new line of communication will be of great advantage to the trade of our own country. It will reduce the length of the journey from Britain to Lima and Guayaquil one-half, and the time two-thirds.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

SUFFERINGS OF NONCONFORMISTS IN 1685.—Never, not even under the tyranny of Laud, had the condition of the Puritans been so deplorable as at that time. Never had spies been so actively employed in detecting congregations. Never had magistrates, grand jurors, rectors, and churchwardens, been so much on the alert. Many Dissenters were cited before the ecclesiastical courts. Others found it necessary to purchase the connivance of the agents of the Government, by presents of hogsheads of wine and of gloves stuffed with guineas. It was impossible for all the sectaries to pray together without precautions such as are employed by coiners and receivers of stolen goods. The places of meeting were frequently changed. Worship was performed sometimes just before break of day, and sometimes at dead of night. Round the building where the little flock was gathered together, sentinels were posted to give the alarm if a stranger drew near. The minister in disguise was introduced through the garden and the back yard. In some houses there were trap-doors through which, in case of danger, he might descend. Where Nonconformists lived next door to each other, the walls were often broken open, and secret passages were made from dwelling to dwelling. No psalm was sung; and many contrivances were used to prevent the voice of the preacher, in his moments of fervour, from being heard beyond the walls. Yet, with all this care, it was often found impossible to elude the vigilance of informers. In the suburbs of London, especially, the law was enforced with the utmost rigour. Several opulent gentlemen were accused of holding conventicles. Their houses were strictly searched, and distresses were levied to the amount of many thousands of pounds. The fiercer and bolder sectaries, thus driven from the shelter of roofs, met in the open air, and determined to repel force by force. A Middlesex justice, who had learned that a nightly prayer-meeting was held in a gravel-pit about two miles from London, took with him a strong body of constables, broke in upon the assembly, and seized the preacher. But the congregation, which consisted of about 200 men, soon rescued their pastor, and put the magistrate and his officers to flight. This, however, was no ordinary occurrence. In general, the Puritan spirit seemed to be more effectually cowed at this conjuncture than at any moment before or since. The Tory pamphleteers boasted that not one fanatic dared to move tongue or pen in defence of his religious opinions. Dissenting ministers, however blameless in life, however eminent for learning and abilities, could not venture to walk the streets for fear of outrages, which were not only not repressed, but encouraged, by those whose duty was to preserve the peace. Some divines of great fame were in prison. Among these was Richard Baxter. Others, who had, during a quarter of a century, borne up against oppression, now lost heart, and quitted the kingdom. Among these was John Howe. Great numbers of persons who had been accustomed to frequent conventicles repaired to the parish churches. It was remarked that the schismatics who had been terrified into this show of conformity might easily be distinguished by the difficulty they had in finding out the collect, and by the awkward manner in which they bowed at the name of Jesus.—*Macaulay's History of England.*

ENGLISH COOKERY.—I and my fellow-traveller soon found ourselves at dinner, if I may be allowed to call by that name the curious dishes they placed before us. First of all, no soup; and then a succession of outlets—*Anglicæ* mutton-chops, which appeared before me at long intervals, and made my fellow-traveller expectorate oaths in just as lively a manner as when he was travelling in France. As a variation of the feast, we had potatoes *au naturel*, and for sauce to every dish, melted butter. I was completely stunned by the miseries I foresaw in the way of eating from this my entrance into England. "They are a purely carnivorous people these English!" said I to myself, in a whisper; and, in consequence of that observation, I began to find out the reason of many peculiarities in the character of that people. Why have they such a puffy appearance?—why such a sleepy air?—why are they so little given to dancing?—why do they talk so little?—why, may I ask, are they fierce, fat, gross and grumbling? All those questions I asked myself at different times, and to all of them did I answer, "Beef, beef—mutton, mutton."—*The Frenchman in England.*

RAGGED SCHOOLS.—The *Ragged-School Magazine* says that there are 100,000 children in London not at school who should be there. It explains that only one-third of the number could fairly come under the operation of industrial, or ragged schools. Thirty-three thousand children, therefore, are supposed to be receiving in London the most objectionable education. Thirty-three thousand children are engaged in crime or in begging. The calculation is alarming; and is not, we think, applicable in the same proportion to Glasgow. There are not six thousand young persons in that position in this city; but there are a number of thousands—three or four perhaps—a number too large to be neglected. The interest is not, therefore, a small or limited affair. It comprehends the well-being of—taking half the per centage in London—three thousand persons; and with their well-being all the mischief that they are capable of accomplishing. Under the old system, these three thousand neglected children would have been permitted to live in ignorance. Society would have only interfered in their case to punish. A large number would have died early, before they had opportunities of retaliating on the world. Two-thirds—two thousand

—would have disappeared in that way. The balance of one thousand would have been devoted to evil. Their energies would have been employed in compassing crime continually. Their cost to society would have been, on a very low estimate, £50,000 annually. The average earning of thieves is said to be £100 yearly. The drawings of an accomplished thief will considerably exceed that sum. The expense of watching, and ultimately punishing him, requires also to be considered; but taking all these matters together, and avoiding exaggeration, or the danger of exaggeration, £50 for each, £50,000 annually is a reasonable estimate. To that we add the loss of their services. The value of industrious men in a State deserves consideration. Wretched management in public affairs has made labour very cheap, but it will not always remain at recent low prices. The value to the State of industry and sobriety may surely be reckoned safely at £10 for each individual—£10,000 for the thousand, £60,000 in all—annually lost by neglect, that the interest of £60,000 applied to their case now would save. For one year's cost of doing nothing the public may save this money for ever; and we do not think they were ever offered a better bargain.—*North British Mail.*

A MORALIST BITTEN.—Campbell went to Paisley races, got prodigiously interested in the first race, and betted on the success of one horse to the amount of £50 with Professor Wilson. At the end of the race he thought that he had lost the bet, and said to Wilson, "I owe you £50, but really, when I reflect that you are a professor of moral philosophy, and that betting is a sort of gambling only fit for black-legs, I cannot bring my conscience to pay the bet." "Oh," said Wilson, "I very much approve of your principles, and mean to act upon them. In point of fact, Yellow Cap, on whom you betted, has won the race; and, but for conscience, I ought to have paid you £50, but you will excuse me."—*Beattie's Life of Campbell.*

SIR LYTON BULWER'S CONFESSION OF THE AUTHORSHIP OF "NEW TIMON."—The motive that induced me to publish anonymously the first portion of "Arthur," as well as the "New Timon," are simple enough to be easily recognised. An author who has been some time before the public, feels, in undertaking some new attempt in his vocation, as if released from an indescribable restraint, when he pre-resolves to hazard his experiment as that of one utterly unknown. That determination gives at once freedom and zest to his labours in the hours of composition, and on the anxious eve of publication, restores to him much of the interest and pleasurable excitement that charmed his earliest delusions. When he escapes from the judgment that has been passed on his manhood, he seems again to start fresh from the expectations of his youth. In my own case, too, I believed, whether truly or erroneously, that my experiment would have a fairer chance of justice, if it could be regarded without personal reference to the author; and at all events it was clear, that I myself could the better judge how far the experiment had failed or succeeded, when freed from the partial kindness of those disposed to overrate, or the pre-determined censure of those accustomed to despise, my former labours. These motives were sufficient to decide me to hazard unacknowledged those attempts which the public has not ungraciously received. And, indeed, I should have been well contented to preserve the mask, if it had not already failed to ensure the disguise. My identity with the author of these poems has been so generally insisted upon, that I have no choice between the indiscretion of frank avowal, and the effrontery of flat denial. Whatever influence of good or ill my formal adoption of these foundlings may have upon their future career, like other adventurers they must therefore take their chance in the crowd. Happy if they can propitiate their father's foes, yet retain his friends; and, irrespective of either, sure to be judged, at last, according to their own deserts.—*Preface to "King Arthur."*

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.—Our friends in America are awaking up to this subject. They are determined not only to have penny postage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but also across the Atlantic to the Old World; and all to be established by the United States. So the question will soon be, whether Uncle John Bull or Brother Jonathan shall carry letters across the Atlantic for a penny a-piece. Jonathan can do this, and would do it, if the world should challenge him to do "something smart." But Uncle John ought to do it, before any one else in the world. He owes it to the colonies which he has planted all over the globe—to the millions of his children which he has sent out to live in the islands of all the oceans and seas far and near, and who want to write home every week. That is the ocean penny postage the world wants; not a penny postage across the Atlantic, from Liverpool to Boston, but a penny postage across all oceans and seas. Brother Jonathan is smart for his age, undoubtedly, and would do a great thing for the world, if you should once "raise his dander" in the right direction. But we fear his purse is not long enough, nor his ships numerous enough, to establish a universal ocean penny postage. This is Uncle John Bull's mission, and we must all put him up to its fulfilment. All his children and grand-children, nieces and nephews, at home and abroad, must tug at his skirts in their most winning way, and with filial faith and hope smiling in their eyes, meet him by the wayside, and fireside, and in all accessible moods and conditions, with this question:—"Uncle John, when will you give us an Ocean Penny Postage?" Don't be discouraged if he pokes, pokes at it at first, and buttons up his pockets, and talks about hard times, and all that. Keep at him steadily for a year in this way, and, like all other

good-natured uncles, he will give in. Then what a jubilee there will be in thousands and tens of thousands of homes, separated from each other by a thousand leagues or more of sea! Oh, Uncle John! the world would forgive you for all the unpleasant accidents you have occasioned in apportioning so much of this globe to the members of your family, if you would but give to mankind an ocean penny postage.—*Burritt's Christian Citizen.*

ORIGIN OF THE D'ISRAELI FAMILY.—Mr. Benjamin D'Israeli, M.P., has published an edition of the "Curiosities of Literature" of his father, the late Isaac D'Israeli, in which he affords a curious account of the family origin. "My grandfather," says the former, "who became an English denizen in 1748, was an Italian descendant of one of those Hebrew families whom the Inquisition forced to emigrate from the Spanish peninsula at the end of the 15th century, and who found a refuge in the more tolerant territories of the Venetian republic. His ancestors had dropped their Gothic surname on their settlement in the terra firma, and grateful to the God of Jacob, who had sustained them through unprecedented trials, and guarded them through unheard-of perils, they assumed the name of D'Israeli, a name never borne before or since by any other family, in order that their race might be for ever recognised."

LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE AT THE EUSTON STATION.—At a short distance from the terminus of the up-trains there is a foundling office, termed the lost luggage office, in which are received all articles which the passengers leave behind them, and which on the arrival of every train, are brought by the company's searcher to this office. Without describing in detail this property, we will at once proceed to a large, pitch-dark, subterranean vaulted chamber, warmed by hot-air iron pipes, in which are deposited the flock of lost sheep, or, without metaphor, the luggage of the last two years. Suspended from the roof, there hangs horizontally in this chamber a gas-pipe, about eight feet long, and as soon as the brilliant burners at each end were lighted the scene was really astounding. It would be infinitely easier to say what there is not, than what there is, in the forty compartments, like great wine-bins, in which all this lost property is arranged. One is choke-full of men's hats, another of parasols, umbrellas, and sticks of every possible description. One would think that all the ladies' reticules on earth are deposited in a third. How many little smelling-bottles—how many little embroidered pocket handkerchiefs—how many little musty eatables and comfortable drinkables—how many little bills, important little notes, and other very small secrets each may have contained, we felt that we would not for the world have ascertained; but when we gazed at the enormous quantity of red cloaks, red shawls, red tartan plaids, and red scarfs piled up in one corner, it was, we own, impossible to help reflecting that surely English ladies of all ages, who wear red cloaks, &c., must in some mysterious way or other be powerfully affected by the whine of compressed air, by the sudden ringing of a bell, by the sight of their friends—in short, by the various conflicting emotions that disturb the human heart on arriving at the up-terminus of the Euston station—for else, how, we gravely asked ourselves, could we possibly account for the extraordinary red heap before us? Of course, in this Rolando-looking cave, there were plenty of carpet-bags, gun-cases, portmanteaus, writing-desks, books, bibles, cigar cases, &c.; but there were a few articles that certainly we were not prepared to meet with, and which but too clearly proved that the extraordinary terminus excitement, which had suddenly caused so many virtuous ladies to elope from their red shawls—in short, to be all of a sudden not only in a "bustle" behind, but all over—had equally affected men of all sorts and conditions. One gentleman had left behind him a pair of leather hunting-breeches, another his boot-jack. A soldier of the 22nd Regiment had left his knapsack, containing his kit. Another soldier of the 10th, poor fellow, had left his scarlet regimental coat. Some cripple, probably overjoyed at the sight of his family, had left behind him his crutches. But what astonished us above all was, that some honest Scotchman, probably in the ecstasy of suddenly seeing among the crowd the face of his faithful Jeannie, had actually left behind him the best portion of his bagpipes. Some little time ago, the superintendent, on breaking open, previous to a general sale, a locked leather hat-box, which had lain in this dungeon two years, found in it, under the hat, £65 in Bank of England notes, with one or two private letters, which enabled him to restore the money to the owner, who, it turned out, had been so positive that he had left his hat-box in an hotel at Birmingham, that he had made no inquiry for it at the railway-office.—*Quarterly Review.*

GRASSHOPPERS.—A HINT TO GOURMANDS.—We only marvel that Gastronomy (than whom even necessity herself can scarcely boast a more numerous progeny of inventions and resources) should not, in the demand of her votaries for new modes, have been led to seek more frequently for new material out of the insect kingdom. This, however may be reserved for some future time. Cockchafer and chafer grubs may yet become articles for the London spring market, and Patés de Sauterelles may yet have a place in second courses. The idea is not utopian, neither is it new; for Dr. Darwin, long ago, recommended the former as a delicate addition to the list of *entremets*, and the Rev. Mr. Sneyd, who himself dared to venture on the thing unknown, pronounced the large green grasshopper to be excellent. And why not? Full of sweet vegetable juices fresh imbibed, and in some cases, as in aphides, scarcely altered, wherefore should insects in the shape of diet be viewed with abhorrence and disgust,

and that, forsooth, by coarse shamle-fed animals living upon stall-fed oxen and sty-fed swine?—*Episodes of Insect Life.*

CROMWELL'S GOVERNMENT.—Full justice is done by Mr. Macaulay to the personal character of Cromwell, nor are we disposed to take much exception to the view given of his administration. It wanted only the quality of being legal, infinitely to outshine all which had preceded it. England had never witnessed such a combination of legislative wisdom with administrative vigour, and her name consequently rose to an unparalleled height in the estimation of other nations. The following passage will surprise those whose views of the Lord Protector are formed from the scurrilous libels which followed the Restoration:—"A House of Commons was a necessary part of the new polity. In constituting this body, the Protector showed a wisdom and a public spirit which were not duly appreciated by his contemporaries. The vices of the old representative system, though by no means so serious as they afterwards became, had already been remarked by farsighted men. Cromwell reformed that system on the same principles on which Mr. Pitt, a hundred and thirty years later, attempted to reform it, and on which it was at length reformed in our own times. Small boroughs were disfranchised even more unsparingly than in 1832; and the number of county members was greatly increased. Very few unrepresented towns had yet grown into importance. Of those towns the most considerable were Manchester, Leeds, and Halifax. Representatives were given to all three. An addition was made to the number of the members for the capital. The elective franchise was placed on such a footing, that every man of substance, whether possessed of freehold estates in land or not, had a vote for the county in which he resided. A few Scotchmen and a few of the English colonists settled in Ireland, were summoned to the assembly which was to legislate at Westminster, for every part of the British isles." Cromwell aimed at governing constitutionally. He sought to substitute the law for the sword, but the nation was torn into factions, and even the best of her sons refused to accept what was practicable, in a passionate pursuit of ideal perfection. "God," he exclaimed, when dissolving his second parliament, "be judge between you and me." The very cavalier was protected, save when he plotted the overthrow of the government. "Justice was administered between man and man with an exactness and purity not known before. Under no English government, since the Reformation, had there been so little religious persecution. The unfortunate Roman Catholics, indeed, were held to be scarcely within the pale of Christian charity. But the clergy of the fallen Anglican Church were suffered to celebrate their worship, on condition that they would abstain from preaching about politics." Such was the administration of a man whom several generations have conspired to blacken. His character, however, is now beginning to be known, and our children will place him, by almost universal consent, amongst the best, as well as the ablest of English rulers.—*Eclectic Review for January.*

THE CHINESE LADY.—It is almost incredible, that a human being from one part of the world should be such an object of curiosity and wonder to those of the same species in another part of the world, as to be publicly exhibited for money, and visited by thousands eager to gaze upon the strange importation. Yet such is the fact. Affong Moy, the only Chinese lady, with small feet, that ever visited this country, was exhibited last week at the Old City-hall. Every one knows that it is a custom in China to cramp up the feet of females, by encasing them in shoes of iron, small feet being considered by them as a mark of beauty. The iron shoes, by preventing the foot from developing itself in its natural form, drives it into an unnatural direction, and makes the ankle much larger than its natural size. Affong Moy has features which somewhat resemble those of the Indian, though her complexion, now tanned a little, is white. Her cheek bones are high; the bridge of her nose is low, being almost on a level with her eyes, which are unusually wide apart. Her forehead is good. On the whole, her appearance, particularly at first sight, indicates a much lower degree of intelligence than she really possesses. Her black hair is shaven from the fore part of her head for several inches; that on or near the crown of the head being braided, and brought forward in two wide braids each side of her forehead, then carried back to the crown of the head, and there fastened by a large gold pin to the knot of hair which is brought up from the back of the head, being parted upward round the posterior of the head from ear to ear within about two inches of the extremity of its growth, leaving a little border of short hair to hang down behind. The sides, a little below the crown of the head, are adorned with ingeniously-wrought silver ornaments. She has a rolling walk, called the "celestial waddle," occasioned by the early unnatural cramping of the feet. She sings in Chinese; shakes hands with the company; is very fond of receiving presents, and thinks herself the greatest lady in the land. She dresses in the Chinese costume, and has a worshipping robe, richly embroidered with gold, the weight of that metal upon it being four pounds. Her hands are uncommonly soft, and she has the faculty of bending her fingers nearly as far back ward as forward. One cannot look at her feet without lamenting the cruelty of a barbarous fashion which mistakes deformity for beauty; but it is questionable whether it is not the strangeness rather than the cruelty of the fashion that excites our astonishment, for it is not a whit more irrational or cruel, or half so destructive of human life, as the barbarous custom of tight-lacing amongst our own countrywomen, which the votaries of fashion regard

as genteel, and to which thousands every year fall victims, and sacrifice their lives.—*Toronto Examiner*.

HUNT THE SLIPPER.—After a hasty perusal of this letter [from Mr. Campbell to Dr. Beattie from Wiesbaden, desiring him to "enter my house in Victoria-square, and take out all the money that is there;" describing that he had locked up some bank-notes in his "bedroom-press"] I went to my solicitor, and, with his advice and concurrence, we proceeded to the poet's house in Victoria-square. There we called upon his next-door neighbour, Admiral Honeyman; and having explained the object of our visit, Mrs. Honeyman kindly offered to assist us in the scrutiny. The servant left in charge of the house showed us into her master's bedroom, where the press or wardrobe stood, in which he had left the money. This repository was opened without difficulty, for it appeared even doubtful whether it had been locked. The contents—consisting of articles of dress, books, and table furniture, but without any appearance of method in their arrangement—were carefully examined, but no money was discovered. Then came the question, what was to be done next? His request was urgent; he was suffering under great suspense; and having probably, in his haste to leave home, mistaken the repository, we considered it our duty to examine every room in the house. Portmanteaus, table-drawers, coat-pockets, and even canisters, were emptied; but not a trace of the bank-notes was to be found. Even our lawyer's ingenuity was foiled, and we were driven to the painful conclusion, that the money—unless the poet's memory deceived him—had been purloined. To prevent misapprehension, the letter was again taken out and read; but there was no mistake—"the press in my bedroom" were his words; and to that repository we again ascended. It was ransacked from top to bottom, as if we had been taking an appraiser's inventory; but still there was no money. The solicitor shook his head, spoke of burglaries, and the folly of leaving houses to the charge of mere strangers, with bank-notes in the bed-rooms. "It was, to say the least of it, very imprudent." But what chiefly weighed on my mind was, how I should be able to break the subject of his loss to the owner. Under the worst circumstances, indeed, I had no fear of his "drowning himself in the Rhine," as he had threatened, but his health and spirits were low, and not likely, as I well knew, to rally upon an empty purse. But the search, as we thought, was hopeless; and the only thing we could do was to leave the room as we had found it. In shutting the press doors, however, the point of a red embroidered slipper—I shall never forget it—stood in the way. Taking it in my hand to push it back, it felt hard, and looking nearer, I saw it was stuffed full of white paper matches, such as are used to light candles. One of these, out of mere curiosity, was unrolled—for it was twisted like a whipcord—and, to our surprise and delight, turned out to be a ten-pound Bank of England note. Here was, undoubtedly, the treasure referred to in his letter! and, continuing the interesting process, every little distinct bit of paper that was unfolded made a similar disclosure. He had playfully boasted, as we have seen, of having suddenly turned miser, of hoarding his "money in an old stocking," &c.; and from the stocking, by some unknown process, it had dropped into the slippers. But however that might be, the discovery was an unspeakable relief to his friends; and at last, when both slippers had been fairly stripped of their precious lining, we found that the product in genuine bank-notes amounted to upwards of three hundred pounds.—*Dr. Beattie's Life and Letters of Campbell, the Poet*.

THE TOOTING CHOLERA CASES.—On Thursday evening the adjourned inquest on Josiah Joseph Coster, aged 5, a pauperchild, who died in St. Pancras workhouse of cholera, after his removal from Surrey Lodge, Tooting, was concluded. The verdict was as follows:—"We find that Josiah Joseph Coster died from virulent cholera, a disease occurring to him at a time when he was suffering from the effects of insufficient diet, defective warmth of clothing, and impure air, at Surrey House, Tooting; and the jury add to their verdict an expression of their regret that the directors of the poor of St. Pancras did not bind Mr. Drouet, the proprietor of Surrey Hall, to fulfil his duty to such a large number of children as they had confided to his care, under a written and more definite contract than appears to be executed by them. At the same time the jury most emphatically condemn the practice of farming pauper children in the house of strangers, because the system engendered by it affords to unprincipled persons disastrous opportunities of defrauding the poor children of their proper food and clothing, in a manner that does not seem to become publicly apparent, nor to produce such adequate effects on the minds of the guardians, as to lead them to the correction of the evils which inflict the most direful effects on the helpless population of such an establishment." On the same day the inquest held by Mr. Wakley at Kensington, on the body of John Wilkins, one of the twenty-three boys belonging to that parish, removed from Mr. Drouet's, and who subsequently died from cholera, was brought to a close. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased child had died from the mortal effects of exhaustion consequent upon fever supervening on an attack of malignant cholera;" coupled, with the opinion that the attack of cholera produced at Tooting proceeded from the insufficiency of food and warm clothing, and the want of proper ventilation in Mr. Drouet's establishment.

The *Globe* gives a list of twelve relatives of the Duke of Wellington who have been quartered upon the public.

AFFECTING INSTANCE OF CANINE ATTACHMENT.—The wife of Peter —, a coalheaver, in Moor-lane, being taken ill a short time ago, a spaniel dog, belonging to the husband, manifested the most extraordinary sympathy for the poor woman, by taking up his station at the foot of the bed, and occasionally emitting a low melancholy howl. The wife died, and the animal's grief redoubled. Taking by the coffin a similar position to that which he had occupied in the sick chamber, he refused to quit his post, even for food, and would have been hungered to death if his meals had not been brought to the room where the deceased was laid prior to the interment. On the day of the funeral the dog followed the mourners to church, and could not be ejected without considerable difficulty. Nothing more was seen or heard of him until the same evening, when he was heard scratching for admittance, about twelve, at his old master's door. On ingress being offered the faithful brute was found nearly covered with soil, and appeared greatly fatigued. It transpired next morning that he had visited the grave, and displaced a considerable quantity of the earth in his attempts to reach the coffin. He refuses food, and is literally dying by inches from his affectionate solicitude for his late mistress.—*Preston Pilot*.

THE GAME LAWS.—It has been proved by experiment that four-and-a-half rabbits will consume as much food as one sheep, while probably they destroy as much as they consume. It has also been proved that where game is preserved at all strictly, the damage it does to the crops of the farmer exceeds the annual amount paid by him for the whole of the general and local taxes to which he is subjected. In some parts they are not allowed even to keep a dog, and are afraid to keep a cat, lest it should be found in a game preserve. So much for the game laws as they affect the farmers. In three years, from 1827 to 1830, 8,502 persons were convicted of offences against the game laws in England and Wales. In 1843, one year, there were 4,629; in 1844-45, and to May, 1846, a period of twenty-eight months, they amounted to 11,392, or 4,834 per annum; being an increase of 355 per annum over those of 1843, and nearly double those from 1827 to 1830. In ten years, from 1833 to 1843, there were forty-two inquests on the bodies of gamekeepers killed in poaching affrays; while there were seven in 1844 alone. "The prisoners," says a prison chaplain, "have no idea that they have been guilty of any criminal act." "The most fertile source of crime in my neighbourhood," says Sir James Graham, "is connected with the preservation of game." For a day's trespass, one magistrate can inflict a fine of 40s., or two months' imprisonment—no matter whether the man shall have taken any game or not. If five persons together are convicted, he may fine them £5, or imprison them for three months, with hard labour; or if a trespasser refuses to give his name only, whether apprehended or not, he is liable to the same punishment. Lastly, it is to furnish sport for not more than 4,000 persons (the number who take out game certificates), that nearly 5,000 of our countrymen are annually imprisoned; that crime is increased, justice outraged, and a large annual expenditure incurred!—*Reformer's Almanack for 1849*.

GLEANINGS.

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTH.—On Sunday, the 13th inst., a most extraordinary *lusus nature* took place in Rochester-row, Westminster, where the wife of a shoemaker, named Wright, was delivered of five children (boys) at a birth. The children are dead, but are perfectly formed.

The Cambridgeshire agriculturists are about to hold a meeting to consider the propriety of agitating for a repeal of the malt tax.

The women of Poland have a watchful eye over their daughters, and make them wear little bells on their persons, to denote where they are and what they are about.

WHAT'S TRUMPS?—**SPADES.**—*e. g.*—An enterprising individual sent out 1,200 spades to the new El Dorado, in California, and netted £4,000 by the spec.

A Homœopathic College has been organized in Philadelphia.

The total sum collected on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Church Missionary Society amounts, so far as is ascertained up to the present time, to £29,852 10s.

A new educational hospital, making the ninth in the city, is about to be erected in Queensferry-road, Edinburgh, Mr. Daniel Stewart having left £90,000 for the purpose.

An electric telegraph is about to be erected between Berlin, Cologne, and Frankfort-on-the-Maine. For this simple undertaking nine political treaties with various Governments have had to be concluded.

The *Patrie* states that the distribution of letters by the post daily in Paris, which before the reduction of the postage was 81,000, now averages 120,000.

S. Stone, Esq., town-clerk of Leicester, has offered a prize of two guineas for the best essay by a working man, residing in that town, "On the Causes of Crime; its Prevention and Punishment."

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dickens published a new work on Tuesday, adding another chapter to the "battle of life."—*Gateshead Observer*.

At the Plymouth Yacht Club fancy-dress ball, "the entrance," says the *Plymouth Times*, "was lighted by wax candles, placed in the muzzles of a row of muskets all up the grand staircase." An improvement upon the recognised use of muskets.—*Jerrold's Newspaper*.

The *New York Literary World* states that an agent advertises to leave for England, for the purpose of making genealogical inquiries respecting the families of the New England settlers.

The *Sherborne Journal* states that, in the villages around that town, the desire of emigrating is at a great height. Several whole families are making preparations to leave their native soil for South Australia.

An Irish settler at Adelaide, writing to the *Tipperary Free Press*, mentions one very striking peculiarity. "If you wish to give charity," says he, "there is no one to give it to."

Alexandre Dumas, who boasted that he earned £6,000 a-year by his pen, has declared himself insolvent, surrendered all his effects, and sought the protection of the courts.

ABD-EL-KADER.—It has been resolved by the French Ministers that no resolution shall be adopted relative to the release of Abd-el-Kader until after the election of the Legislative Assembly.

According to an opinion just obtained from an eminent lawyer, it appears that neither vicar, rector, nor churchwarden, have power to sell pews in churches.

Mr. Henry Collins, the person who has officiated at the Scottish Border marriages, at Lamberton-Toll, for a period of nearly twenty years, died last week. It is said that during the last year 330 marriages were celebrated by him after this fashion; and the usual average was upwards of 300 a year. The fees realized from these must have amounted to something considerable.—*Guardian*.

An Egyptian idol, "dug up in county Monaghan," was presented to the Royal Irish Academy by the purchaser, who looked upon it as an evidence of a connexion in ancient times between Ireland and Egypt. It turns out, however, to be the handiwork of an ingenious Celt, who makes his bread "by dealing in antiquities of his own making!"

The *Birmingham Gazette* states that a convent of nuns, Sisters of the Order of Mercy, is about to be established at Wolverhampton, in the house formerly occupied by the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh. It is a filiation from that at Handsworth, and is intended to be a mother house.

The French President has presented 50,000 francs (£2,000) to the society formed in Paris for the erection of buildings, in different quarters, as lodgings for the working classes—a kind of accommodation in which the poorer Parisians are lamentably deficient.

LITERARY CURIOSITY.—The following has been handed to us as a copy, *verbatim et literatim*, of a letter from the venerable Calcraft, the London executioner. It was addressed to the under-sheriff of the county, and relates to a recent execution:—

London, Sept. 5th, 1848.
SIR,—I received your letter from Mr. Cope, and, according to your request I have answered the same, stating to you that you may depend upon my attending upon you on Friday evening, the 15th of September, and I do not now I can come on any other terms than I did before, as who was on very good terms. *Everything went on very comfortable, and to the satisfaction of every one present.*—So I remain, yours respectfully,
N. CALCRAFT.

The honest functionary has overlooked at least one exception in the last sentence; but he perhaps thinks it a "comfortable" and "satisfactory" thing to get neatly "turned off." The italics are not in the original. The "terms" on the previous occasion referred to were fifteen guineas for a similar job to the one treated of above.—*Manchester Examiner*.

MONSTER COD.—There was brought ashore, by a crew of Buckie fishermen, on Wednesday last, a monster cod, measuring in length 42 inches, in girth 30½ inches, and weighing 39 lbs.—*North British Daily Mail*.

AN INTELLIGENT JURY.—A man, named Mansell, was indicted at the Wiltshire quarter sessions last week for stealing a quantity of mutton fat from a shop window at Marlborough. He was found guilty of the theft on the clearest evidence, but the jury recommended him to mercy because the fat was not found upon his person.—*Bristol Journal*.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 10, Bedford-row, Islington, Mrs. THOMAS HAWKINS, of a daughter.
Jan. 17, at Witheridge, Devon, the wife of the Rev. WILLIAM O'NEILL, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 9, at Craven Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Leifchild, Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS RICE, eldest son of Mr. Rice, of Regent-street, to MARY ELIZABETH, younger daughter of the late T. BIDGOOD, Esq., of Wellington, Somerset.
Jan. 10, at Glural-house, near Dumfries, by the Rev. J. Mann, the Rev. THOMAS HIND, of the Congregational Church, Carlisle, to Mrs. YARDEN, relict of the late Mr. Yarden, and eldest daughter of the late Major Dalrymple, Esq., of Glural.
Jan. 16, at the Independent Chapel, Painswick, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. J. J. Dunlop, Mr. JOHN ORRICK KENNARD, draper, Deptford, Kent, to Miss MARY ANN BURDOCK, daughter of Mr. N. Burdock, late of Painswick.
Jan. 17, by the Rev. J. B. Pike, at West-street Chapel, Bourne, the Rev. R. J. PIKE, of Beeston, Notts, to ELIZABETH THESDALE, second daughter of Mr. YOUNGER, of Rippingale, Lincolnshire.
Jan. 18, at Harmer-hill Chapel, Salop, by the Rev. G. Rogers, Mr. ENOCH EATON to MARY, the second daughter of the late Mr. E. BATIE, of the Hollins, both of Middle Parish.
Jan. 21, at the Old Meeting, Buckingham, by the Rev. D. W. Rowe, Mr. JOHN WIMBUSH, of Thornboro', to SARAH BUTOHER, of Tingewick.

DEATHS.

Jan. 7, aged 18 months, CHARLES EDWARD, the son; on the 13th, aged 3 months, FLORENCE MARY, the daughter; and on the 18th, aged 25, ANNE MANSSELL FLORENCE, the wife of C. F. BONNER, Esq., of Spalding.
Jan. 13, at Hyde Vale, Greenwich, in the 33rd year of his age, WILLIAM MILBANK HUSKISSON, Esq., of the Foreign Office, eldest surviving son of the late Captain Thomas Huskisson, Royal Navy, and nephew of the late Right Hon. William Huskisson.
Jan. 16, at his residence, Upper Clapton, aged 59, Mr. GEORGE SCOTT.
Jan. 16, at Bushey, Herts, in his 63rd year, Mr. WILLIAM HAWKINS, having been a resident fifty years, and held the office of deacon of the Independent church in the above village about thirty-four years.
Jan. 17, at Ingham Chapel-house, after a short illness, MARY C., eldest daughter of the Rev. C. J. VENIMORE, pastor of the Baptist church, Ingham, Norfolk.
Jan. 17, at Lower Broughton, Manchester, GEORGE NONUS, ninth child of the Rev. D. E. FORD.

[Advertisement.]—GALVANISM.—The following is extracted from the *Court Journal* of January 29:—"It is now about four years since we informed our readers, it was to be regretted galvanism was not more extensively used as a remedial agent. We have every reason to believe that our advice was attended to; for in a comparatively short time, Mr. Halse's residence was crowded with the *élite* of fashion, and their less fortunate fellow-sufferers; and we feel confident, judging from the astonishing remedial effects it has produced on ourselves, after all kinds of medicine and hydropathy had failed to impart any benefit, that the public will thank us for our recommendation. We were delighted to notice, a short time since, that Mr. Halse was patronised by the Lord Bishop of London and Sir Charles Clark, his lordship's physician. Mr. Halse's great reforms in the galvanic apparatus, and his improved methods of application justly entitle him to rank as the head of his profession. We again recommend our readers to give galvanism a fair trial. Mr. Halse's residence is at 22, Brunswick-square, London.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

A large amount of business has been transacted in the English Funds since our last, and the quotations show but little variation in prices. All descriptions of stock have been very firm, and neither the intelligence from the continent nor the East Indies has had any effect upon the market. In the city, yesterday, a rumour was current that the Government intended to reduce the estimates for the ensuing year to some considerable amount. Consols rose, in consequence, a quarter per cent. We know not how much truth there is in this statement, but it came from a source which, in matters concerning the intentions of Government, is generally pretty correct.

Three per Cent. Consols, 89½ to 1. Bank Stock, 100½ to 190. Reduced Threes were 90½ to 1. Three-and-a-quarter per Cents, 90½ to 91; Long Annuities, 81 to 1; India Stock, 241 to 245; India Bonds, 45s. to 48s.; Exchequer Bills, March, 43s. to 46s.; June, 45s. to 48s., premium.

The Foreign Market has been unusually active, with prices very steady. Much buoyancy has been exhibited in some of the South American Bonds, and the Peninsular Stocks have advanced. The northern investments have stood very well, especially Russian. The actual transactions recorded included—Brazilian, at 78½, 77½, and 79; the Small, at 78; the New, at 77 and 77½; Buenos Ayres, at 25½ and 26; Ecuador, at 3 and 3½; Grenada, at 15½ and 16½; Greek, ex. overdue Coupons, 4½; Mexican, at 26½, 27, 26½, and 1 for money, and 26½, 1, and 1 for the account; Peruvian, at 48½; Portuguese Four per Cents, at 27½ and 1 for money, and at 27½ for the account; Spanish Five per Cents., at 15½ for money, and at 15½ for the account; the Three per Cents., at 28½, 1, and 28; and Dutch Four per Cent. Certificates, at 78 and 78½.

Nothing of peculiar interest has occurred in the dealings with Railway Shares. The market has been buoyant the whole week, and in a very healthy condition. Caledonian, Aberdeen, Midland, and Brighton are rather higher. Eastern Counties, North Stafford, and the York lines are much the same. The French Shares are firm, though not largely dealt in.

Money in the city is just now very abundant, and there is a talk of the Bank of England lowering the minimum rate of discount. Justice, indeed, to the interests of the proprietary body will very soon compel the adoption of this step, as private houses are everywhere underbidding the great monopolies.

The accounts received by the overland mail from India represent the markets at Calcutta and Bombay as being generally in a favourable state, and produce had ruled high. Business, indeed, has been so brisk, that whole invoices were being bought before the arrival of the ships which contained the goods. Every day, almost, brings with it fresh evidence of the increasing commercial importance of the East Indies, and we believe that were the restrictions on trade less, and the burdens on the domestic culture of various most important articles of commerce in that country not so unjustly and unequally onerous, its value to Great Britain might be increased tenfold. In China commercial matters were not so good; and although the stocks of European manufacturers were light, prices continued unsatisfactory. Accounts from the Cape and the Australian colonies have also been received, but they contain nothing important. Business generally was very good.

A rumour has reached us from the United States, that the American Government will only charge 4 per cent. on the export of gold from California.

A Brussels paper states that the Belgian Government intends to send out a small expedition to California, under an engineer; and several young men have signified their intention of joining.

Little business has been done in the corn market, and prices are without any variation. Buyers are waiting now till the 1st of February, when all duty on corn will be taken off. Business men are now looking forward with considerable interest to this time, and not without reason; a great change is expected to follow the first thorough application of free-trade principles, &c., the greatest and most necessary article of consumption in the world. In the produce markets the supplies brought having increased, any further improvement in prices has been checked; but the business done has been large, and there have been purchases in sugar on foreign account. Coffee has not been very brisk, Rice is firmer, and Rum has been rather cheaper. The Government contract for 50,000 gallons has been taken at 1s. 4d. Manufactured Iron has been in request.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	90 98½	Belgian.....	78½ 79
Do. Account.....	89½ 89½	Brazil.....	19 20
3 per Cent. Reduced	90½ 90½	Venezuelan Equador	47½ 49½
3½ New.....	90½ 91	Danish.....	46
Long Annuities.....	87	Dutch 2½ per cent.	26½ 26½
Bank Stock.....	189½ 190	French 3 per cent.	101 103½
India Stock.....	241 245	Mexican 5pr. et. new	15½ 16
Exchequer Bills—		Portuguese Convtd.	28½ 28½
March.....	43s. 46s.	Russian.....	— 36½
June.....	45s. 48s.	Spanish 5 per cent.	
India Bonds.....	45s. 48s.	Ditto 3 per cent.	
		Ditto Passive.....	

RAILWAY SHARES.

SHARES.	RAILWAYS.	PAID.	CLOSING PRICES.
100	Aberdeen.....	50	121 123
3. 6. 8	Birmingham and Gloucester.....	13. 6. 8	5 5½
100	Blackwall.....	50	26 24 dia.
100	Brighton.....	50	25½ 26½
100	Bristol and Exeter.....	90	30 32
50	Caledonian.....	50	114 11½
50	Chester and Holyhead.....	50	42 44
100	Eastern Counties.....	20	237 240
50	Edinburgh and Glasgow.....	50	17 15 dia.
100	Great North of England.....	100	96 98
50	Gt. Southern and Western (Ireland).....	45	101 103
100	Great Western.....	100	61 67
50	Hull and Selby.....	50	53 56
100	Lancashire and Yorkshire.....	86	99 100
50	Lancaster and Carlisle.....	50	131 133
50	Leeds and Bradford.....	50	91 93
100	London and North Western.....	100	46 49
100	Midland.....	100	15 16
100	Norfolk.....	100	15½ 16½
25	North British.....	25	16 18
50	Northern and Eastern.....	50	13 15
25	Scottish Central.....	25	41 43
50	South Devon.....	50	27 28
33. 2. 4	South Eastern and Dover.....	32½	28 29
50	South Wales.....	23	20½ 20½
50	South Western.....	58	8½ e. i.
100	York and Newcastle.....	25	56 58½
25	Ditto original Newcastle & Berw.....	25	104 10½
25	Ditto new ditto.....	20	
25	Ditto Preference 6 per Cent.....	8	
100	York and North Midland.....	50	
25	Ditto E. & W. Riding Extension.....	25	
25	Ditto Preference 6 per Cent.....	10	
20	Boulogne and Amiens.....	20	
20	Dutch Rhenish.....	7½	
20	Northern of France.....	13	
20	Orleans and Bordeaux.....	7	
20	Paris and Lyons.....	10	
20	Ditto and Orleans.....	20	
20	Ditto and Rouen.....	20	
20	Rouen and Havre.....	20	

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Name of Railway.	Week ending	Total receipts.	Same week 1848.	Miles open. 1849.
	1848-9.	£ s. d.	£	
Aberdeen.....	Jan.	345 2 9	33	
Belfast and Ballymena.....	13	686 6 3	37½	
Birkenh., Lanc., and Ches.	11	3,798 17 10	16	
Caledonian.....	6	1,046 18 10	141	
Chester and Holyhead.....	11	691 11 2	80	
Dublin and Drogheda.....	16	587 0 1	690 35	
Dublin and Kingstown.....	13	846 17 10	73	
Dundee, Perth, and Aberd.	14	679 19 8	67½	
East Anglian.....	13	2,776 19 8	57½	
Edinburgh and Glasgow.....	13	1,673 11 0	78	
Edinburgh and Northern.....	14	12,036 17 2	11,741	
E. Counties and N. and E.	13	1,731 3 4	956	
East Lancashire.....	13	1,175 0 5	1,114	
Eastern Union.....	13	2,259 18 1	2,011	
Glasgow, Kilmarn., and Ayr	13	702 6 2	880	
Glasg., Paisley, and Green.	13	2,890 14 4	1,303	
Great South. and West. (I.)	14	15,548 7 4	306½	
Great Western.....	14	9,607 19 2	8,394	
Kendal and Windermere.....	5	1,633 13 2	1,880	
Lancashire and Yorkshire.....	14	36,533 14 2	31,319	
Lancaster and Carlisle.....	14	527 9 5	702	
London and North W. & C.	13	6,193 9 0	5,660	
London and Blackwall.....	7	7,439 14 7	6,120	
London, Bright., and S. Coast	13	2,492 16 8	2,058	
London and South Western	6	18,311 2 11	17,368	
Man., Shef., and Lincolnsh.	14	916 15 9	50	
Midland, Bristol, and Birm.	13	2,005 1 1	1,788	
Midland Great Western (I.)	6	4,490 0 0	6,209	
Monkland.....	6	1,767 0 0	2,361	
North British.....	13	839 11 4	45	
Paris and Rouen.....	14	1,258 0 8	575	
Rouen and Havre.....	6	7,405 11 11	7,056	
Scottish Central.....	12	1,115 6 9	55½	
Shrewsbury and Chester.....	13	1,712 4 0	40	
South Eastern.....	7	693 6 7	643	
South Devon.....	7	165 18 6	12	
Taff Vale.....	13	11,403 14 7	270	
Ulster.....	6	6,702 1 9	6,441	
Whitehaven Junction.....				
York, Newcastle, and Ber.				
York and North Midland.....				

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 13th day of Jan., 1849.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	£28,198,250	Government Debt.....	£11,015,100
		Other Securities.....	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion.....	13,696,178
		Silver Bullion.....	507,072
	£28,198,250		£28,198,250

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital.....	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity).....	£13,621,561
Reserve.....	3,458,161	Other Securities.....	10,624,760
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	3,968,284	Notes.....	9,924,435
Other Deposits.....	11,854,171	Gold and Silver Coin.....	745,339
Seven-day and other Bills.....	1,082,872		
	£34,916,488		£34,916,488

Dated the 18th day of January, 1849.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Jan. 17.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—
Primitive Methodist Chapel, Doncaster.
BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.
PINDER, EDWARD, High-street, Camden-town, chemist.

BANKRUPTS.

BOIT, DANIEL, Bristol, sharebroker, Jan. 30, Feb. 27: solicitors, Mr. Jay, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street; and Mr. Crosby, Bristol.

BURNELL, EDWARD, jun., Hanham, Gloucestershire, cattle dealer, Feb. 1, March 1: solicitors, Messrs. Clarke and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Taddy, Bristol.

CARTWRIGHT, JAIRUS JORL, Wakefield, Yorkshire, corn merchant, Feb. 5, 26: solicitors, Mr. Clarke, Southampton-buildings; Mr. Witham, Wakefield; and Mr. Courtenay, Leeds.

CONNELL, JAMES, Stanbury-road, Poplar, timber merchant, Jan. 27, March 1: solicitor, Mr. Taylor, Pavement, Finsbury-square.

CRISP, JAMES, jun., Beccles, Suffolk, corn merchant, Jan. 31, March 1: solicitors, Messrs. Clarke and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Messrs. Beckwith and Co., Norwich.

FOX, RICHARD, Derby, share dealer, Feb. 2, March 9: solicitors, Messrs. Perry and Smith, Nottingham.

GAMBLE, JOHN, Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, licensed victualler, Jan. 25, March 5: solicitor, Mr. Martineau, Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn.

GRUNDY, EDMUND, Great Bolton, Lancashire, grocer, Feb. 2, 22: solicitors, Mr. Wood, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Messrs. Richardson and Marsland, Bolton.

HOLLEY, JOHN, Norton St. Philip, Somersetshire, miller, Jan. 30, Feb. 27: solicitors, Messrs. Jones and Blaxland, Crosby-square; and Mr. Abbot, Bristol.

HOLT, JOSEPH, Eccleston, Lancashire, provision dealer, Feb. 2, 23: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row; and Mr. Abbot, Bristol.

KYRKE, JAMES, Glascoed, Denbighshire, lime burner, Jan. 31, Feb. 21: solicitors, Messrs. Raimond and Tagart, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Messrs. James and Owen, Wrexham; and Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.

MADDOX, CHARLES, sen., Llangwin, Monmouthshire, wood and timber dealer, Feb. 1, March 1: solicitors, Messrs. Treher and White, London; and Mr. Sabine, Bristol.

PRICE, JOSEPH REES, Aberdare iron-works, Glamorganshire, druggist, Feb. 5, March 5: solicitor, Mr. Phillips, Cardiff.

REEVES, CHARLES, Bath, marble mason, Jan. 30, Feb. 27: solicitors, Messrs. Smith, Southampton-buildings; and Mr. Skurray, Bath.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BUCHANAN, JAMES, Glasgow, commission merchant, Jan. 25, Feb. 15.

GREEN, WILLIAM GORDON, Glasgow, merchant, Jan. 25, Feb. 15.

DIVIDENDS.

William Astill, Lenton, Nottinghamshire, husbandry implement maker, second div. of 1s. 3d., and 6s. 3d. on new profits; Feb. 6, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Freeman's, Sheffield.

Thomas Samuel De Vear, Gravesend, leather merchant, first div. of 6d.; any Wednesday, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.

George Herbert and Thomas Wrighton, York, linendrapers first div. of 2s. 4d.; Feb. 1, and any subsequent Thursday, at Freeman's, Leeds—Edward Linley and Aaron Linley, Sheffield, sheep shear manufacturers, second div. of 1s. 6d., and 6s. 3d. on new profits; Feb. 6, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Freeman's, Sheffield—Robert Newbould, East Retford, Nottinghamshire, draper, second div. of 1s. 5d., and 16s. 5d. on new profits; Feb. 6, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Freeman's, Sheffield—Mary Riley, Sheffield, tobacconist, first div. of 2s. 6d.; Feb. 6, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Freeman's, Sheffield—John Scott, Sheffield, flour dealer, second div. of 2s., and 12s. on new profits; Feb. 6, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Freeman's, Sheffield—George Slater, Doncaster, Yorkshire, ironmonger, first div. of 3s. 4d.; Feb. 6, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Freeman's, Sheffield—Joseph Swift and Tom North Swift, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, chemists, first div. of 2s. 6d.; Feb. 1, and any subsequent Thursday, at Freeman's, Leeds—James Taylor, Almondbury, Yorkshire, clothier, first div. of 9d.; Feb. 1, and any subsequent Thursday, at Freeman's, Leeds—William Wayte, Basford, Nottinghamshire, iron founder, first div. of 8d.; Feb. 6, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Freeman's, Sheffield.

Tuesday, January 23.

BANKRUPTS.

BRANWELL, RICHARD, Holsworthy, Devonshire, attorney, February 1 and 28: solicitors, Messrs. Baker and Co., Lime-street, City; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

BROWN, SAMUEL, Liverpool, fruit merchant, February 5, March 5: solicitors, Messrs. Cornthwaite and Co., Old Jewry Chambers; and Mr. Pemberton, Liverpool.

CORR, THOMAS, Stamford, Lincolnshire, innkeeper, February 9, March 9: solicitors, Messrs. Taylor and Collinson, Great James-street, London; and Mr. Brewster, Nottingham.

CRADOCK, WILLIAM, Truro, Cornwall, auctioneer, February 1 and 28: solicitors, Messrs. Baker and Co., Lime-street, City; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

EVERETT, JOSEPH FRITH, High Holborn, pewterer, February 2, March 6: solicitor, Mr. Taylor, Finsbury-place South.

HUGHES, HENRY, Dover, linendrapery, February 2, March 1: solicitor, Mr. Jones, Sise-lane.

JARVIS, JAMES, Birmingham, plane maker, February 8, March 3: solicitor, Mr. Powell, Birmingham.

JONES, JAMES STRANGE, High Holborn, tallow chandler, Feb. 1, March 6: solicitor, Mr. Jervis, Laurence Pountney-hill.

NODEN, STEPHEN, Swinton-street, Gray's-inn-road, rug manufacturer, February 3, March 10: solicitors, Messrs. Dickson and Co., Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

PIERCE, JAMES, Chorley, Lancashire, corn dealer, February 6 and 27: solicitors, Messrs. Norris and Co., Bedford-row; and Messrs. Turner and Son, Preston.

POTTER, THOMAS, Sheffield, printer, February 10, March 10: solicitors, Mr. Duncan, Buckingham-street, Adelphi; and Mr. Unwin, Sheffield.

SPENCE, CHRISTOPHER JOHN, Stockton-upon-Tees, timber merchant, Feb. 8, March 6: solicitors, Mr. Harle, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Mr. Allison, Darlington.

STROUD, HARRY VALENTINE, Spettisbury, Dorsetshire, miller, February 1, 28: solicitors, Messrs. Edwards and Peake, New Palace-yard, Westminster; Mr. Fincham, Dorset; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

WATTS, HELEN, Cook's-grounds, Chelsea, innkeeper, February 1, March 6: solicitor, Mr. Duplex, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

WOMERSLEY, JOHN, and WOMERSLEY, WILLIAM, Clayton, Yorkshire, stone merchants, February 5, 26: solicitors, Messrs. Trinder and Eyre, John-street, Bedford-row; and Messrs. Harle and Clarke, Leeds.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

MARSHALL, ARCHIBALD, Edinburgh, accountant, January 24, February 21.

ROSS, DAVID, Glasgow, wright, January 29, February 26.

SCOLLER, NINIAN, Glasgow, warehouseman, January 26, February 16.

STREEDMAN, WILLIAM, Gairney-bridge, Kinross-shire, farmer, January 26, February 19.

TODD, WILLIAM, Glasgow, warehouseman, January 29, February 19.

DIVIDENDS.

John Broadbent and James Hughes, Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth, Lancashire, paper makers, first div. of 4s. 9d.; at Mr. Hobson's, Manchester, any Tuesday—John Broadbent, Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth, Lancashire, paper maker, div. of 20s.; at Mr. Hobson's, Manchester, any Tuesday—William Cooper, Charles Wilson, and George Black, Aldermanbury, City, straw-hat manufacturers, second div. of 6d.; at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers, January 24, and three subsequent Wednesdays—Olive Ginder, Canterbury, licensed victualler, first div. of 6d.; at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers, January 24, and three subsequent Wednesdays—David Greenwood and John Bateman, Bury, Lancashire, joiners, first div. of 7d.; at Mr. Hobson's, Manchester, any Tuesday—Robert Holt, Rochdale, Lancashire, innkeeper, second div. of 9s. 8d.; at Mr. Hobson's, Manchester, any Tuesday—James Hughes, Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth, Lancashire, paper maker, div. of 20s.; at Mr. Hobson's, Manchester, January 23, and any subsequent Tuesday—Richard Knight, Lewes, Sussex, butcher, first div. of 8s. 9d.; at Mr. Green's, Guildhall-chambers, any Saturday—Henry Mawhood, High Holborn, dealer in lace, div. of 3s. 4d.; at Mr. Follett's, Sambaok-court, January 24, and any subsequent Wednesday—Francis Edward Morrish, Leicester-square, Westminster, draper, second div. of 7d.; at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers, January 24, and three subsequent Wed-

needays—Christopher Robson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, first div. of 9d.; at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, February 3, and any subsequent Saturday—William Sinnott, jun., Belvidere-road, Lambeth, contractor, div. of 6s. 6d.; at Mr. Ness's, Dyers-buildings, Holborn, January 25 and 26—Edward Smith, Brentwood, Essex, cheesemonger, first div. of 10d.; at Mr. Green's, Guildhall-chambers, any Saturday—William Smith, jun., Stockton-upon-Tees, earthenware manufacturer, first div. of 4s.; at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, February 3, and any subsequent Saturday—Rowland Stephenson, Lombard-street, City, banker, final div. of 3 21-32d.; at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street, January 25, and three subsequent Thursdays—James Strange, Abingdon, Berkshire, wine merchant, first div. of 7s.; at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street, January 25, and three subsequent Thursdays—Thomas Kirkby Thompson, Great Tower-street, City, wholesale grocer, first div. of 5d.; at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers, January 24, and three subsequent Wednesdays—Robert Turtill, High Holborn, saddler, first div. of 4s. 7d.; at Mr. Green's, Guildhall-chambers, any Saturday.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Jan. 22.

The show of Wheat samples from Essex and Kent this morning was moderate, but we had good arrivals from the Continent during the past week. English sold pretty readily, and free foreign Wheat in retail to-day at last Monday's prices. Bonded Wheat met with a limited inquiry at previous rates; but buyers generally are holding off for the 1st February. In Flour but little doing. Fine samples of English malting Barley are scarce and wanted, and grinding and distilling qualities, both of English and Foreign, sold fully as dear. Beans and Peas dull. We had a large arrival of Irish Oats, but few of English or Foreign. The trade was slow at 6d. per qr. reduction upon last Monday's quotations. Bonded Oats sold pretty freely without alteration in value. Rye dull. In Tares very little doing. Linseed and Oakes dull. Red Cloverseed meets with a sale at from 37s. to 38s. for good, and 40s. per cwt. for fine new French, and for white rather more inquiry. The current prices are under.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Wheat—	
Essex, Suffolk, and		Dantzic	48 to 56
Kent, Red	36 to 50	Anhalt and Marks ..	44 to 48
Ditto White	38 to 52	Ditto White	45 to 51
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian red ..	47 to 48
Yorkshire, Red	40 to 47	Rostock	46 to 50
Northumberland, and		Danish, Holstein, and	
Scotland, White	40 to 45	Friesland	42 to 46
Ditto Red	38 to 43	Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga ..	41 to 44
Devon, and Somerset, Red	38 to 43	Polish Odessa	43 to 48
Ditto White	42 to 50	Marianopoli & Berdianski ..	38 to 44
Rye	26 to 29	Taganrog	35 to 39
Barley	24 to 31	Brabant and French ..	40 to 45
Scottish	23 to 27	Ditto White	42 to 47
Angus	— to —	Salonica	35 to 38
Malt, Ordinary	— to —	Egyptian	26 to 30
Pale	52 to 56	Rye	23 to 25
Peas, Hog	30 to 32	Barley—	
Maple	30 to 33	Wismar & Rostock ..	21 to 23
White	25 to 27	Danish	29 to 26
Boilers (new)	28 to 30	Saai	22 to 27
Beans, Large (new) ..	21 to 23	East Friesland	18 to 20
Ticks	23 to 25	Egyptian	16 to 19
Harrow	24 to 28	Danube	16 to 19
Pigeon	30 to 32	Peas, White	21 to 26
Oats—		New Boilers	28 to 29
Lincoln & York feed ..	17 to 23	Beans, Horse	23 to 30
Do. Poland & Pot. ..	18 to 23	Pigeon	28 to 30
Berwick & Scotch ..	20 to 24	Egyptian	21 to 26
Scottish feed	19 to 23	Oats—	
Irish feed and black ..	17 to 20	Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk. ..	15 to 18
Ditto Potato	20 to 24	Do. thick and brew ..	20 to 22
Linseed, sowing	50 to 52	Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish	16 to 18
Rapeseed, Essex, new ..	— to —	Flour—	
£26 to £28 per last		U. S. per 196 lbs. ..	24 to 26
Caraway Seed, Essex, new ..	— to —	Hamburg	22 to 23
25s. to 28s. per cwt.		Dantzic and Stettin ..	23 to 25
Rape Cake, £5 to £5.5s. per ton		French, per 280 lbs. ..	35 to 37
Linseed .. £11 10s. to £12 per 1,000			
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.			
Ship	30 to 34		
Town	38 to 42		
WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JAN. 13.			
Wheat	45s. 4d.	Wheat	47s. 6d.
Barley	29 11	Barley	31 0
Oats	17 8	Oats	18 3
Rye	27 9	Rye	28 3
Beans	32 2	Beans	33 8
Peas	35 0	Peas	37 3

DUTIES.	
Wheat	10 0
Barley	2 0
Oats	3 6
Rye	2 0
Beans	2 0
Peas	2 0

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Jan. 22.

There was exhibited for sale in to-day's market a very limited supply for foreign stock. As has been the case for some weeks past, the Beasts were in very inferior condition, and the quality of the Sheep and Calves was indifferent. All breeds were a slow sale, but we have no actual decline in the quotations. From our large grazing districts, the arrivals of Beasts fresh up this morning by "drift" and railway conveyance were moderately extensive, the time of year considered. The Scots and shorthorns came to hand in full average condition; but the quality of all other breeds was by no means first-rate. The prime Scots were in moderate request, at Friday's decline in the currencies of 3d. per 8 lbs.—the rates of that description of stock varying from only 3s. 10d. to 4s. per 8 lbs. All other breeds of Beasts were dull in the extreme, and the late fall in value was with difficulty supported. The whole of the Beasts were not disposed of. Notwithstanding there was a further somewhat considerable decline in the numbers of Sheep, we have no improvement to report in the Mutton trade. The best old Down was considered steady, at prices equal to those paid on this day se'night. All other kinds of Sheep were in moderate request, at last week's quotations. Most of the Sheep were disposed of. In Calves—the supply of which was small—comparatively little business was doing, at late rates. The Pork trade was in a very sluggish state, at barely stationary prices. The stock disposed of to-day was at an average fall of 20 per cent. compared with the corresponding market-day last year.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.			
Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	886	2,520	161
Monday	3,126	17,430	67
Price per stone of 14 lbs. (sinking the offal).			
Beef	3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.	Veal	6d. to 4s. 6d.
Mutton	3 4 to 4 10	Pork	3 6 to 4 8

NEWCASTLE AND LONDON MARKETS, Monday, Jan. 22.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcase			
Inferior Beef 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.	1st Mutton 2s. 6d. to 3s. 2d.		
Middling do 2 10 to 3 0	Mid. ditto 3 4 to 3 10		
Prime large 3 2 to 3 4	Prime ditto 4 0 to 4 4		
Prime small 3 4 to 3 6	Veal 3 4 to 4 4		
Large Pork 3 0 to 3 8	Small Pork 3 10 to 4 6		

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

With large supplies of produce from Ireland and the United States, our markets in the past week ruled dull. In Irish and foreign Butter the transactions were few and unimportant. Prices for each the turn cheaper. Irish Bacon sold slowly, to a minor extent, and prices declined 1s. to 2s. per cwt. Of bales and tierce Middles the same may be reported. Hams 4s. to 6s. per cwt. lower in price, and no increase in the demand, in

Lard no material change. American-singed Bacon and scalded, boneless, long Middles attracted attention; the quality, flavour, cut, and cure being much superior to that of last season, and sold rather freely, at 1s. to 2s. per cwt. decline.

CHEESE MARKET, Jan. 22.—The trade is dull, except for very fine, of which scarcely any can be had; the middling sorts sell badly. Our prices may be quoted—Cheshire 54s. to 62s., fine 70s. to 74s., Cheddar 60s. to 74s., Derby 55s. to 66s., double Gloucester 50s. to 60s., superfine 64s. to 65s., thin Gloucester 50s. to 56s., thin Wiltshire 38s. to 47s., loaf 60s. to 70s., American 40s. to 50s., Edams 38s. to 42s., Gouda 32s. to 38s., Derby Gouda 40s. to 42s. The stock of English Cheese in London is unusually small. The arrivals of foreign are considerable, but they go off as fast as they come to hand. American: the stocks are unwieldy and the sale slow; English being at moderate rates, the consumers prefer it, so that the demand for the American is only partial. In exportation very little doing.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Jan. 22.—Our trade continues in the same depressed state, and the bulk of stock in casks here is almost unsaleable, the quality being very inferior, and weather all against sale of such. We quote prices as under, but must remark that all, except for the best autumn-made, are quite nominal. Should markets not improve (of which we see no chance), a great quantity of grease will be made this season. Dorset, fine, autumn-made, 90s. to 92s. per cwt.; Dorset, summer-made and middling, 56s. to 76s.; Fresh, 8s. to 12s. per dozen.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Jan. 22.—The imports of Wool into London are increasing, and this will, perhaps, keep down prices, which, as the manufacturers contend, have unduly advanced lately. The farmers, among others, are said to be asking too much, and already Wool is considered to be 10 per cent. higher than it was a month or two back. The next sales of Colonial will determine this, and certainly we think caution advisable. The arrivals of Wool since our last include 1,794 bales from South America, 256 from the Cape of Good Hope, 175 from Russia, 248 from Buenos Ayres, and some small parcels from Germany, &c.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Jan. 22.—At per load of 36 trusses. Meadow

47s. to 73s. | Clover

70s. to 95s. Straw

22s. to 38s.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—FRIDAY.

	Bales.
Taken on speculation this year	29,200
1847	1,650
Stock in Liverpool the 31st December, 1848	393,340
1847	463,530

Increase of import this year as compared with last

109,533

Increase in stock, as compared with last year

136,600

Quantity taken for consumption this year

75,700

1847, same period

78,100

Increase of quantity taken for consumption

2,400

SATURDAY.—There has been a good demand for Cotton to-day,

the sales amount to 6,000 bales, all to the trade. Prices are firmly maintained.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, Jan. 20.—The supply of Pine-apples continues to be sufficient for the demand. Hothouse Grapes are scarce. Foreign ones tolerably well supplied. Pears chiefly consist of Beurré Rance, Easter Beurré, Ne Plus Meuris, and Old Colmar. Apples are not over plentiful. Nuts in general are sufficient for the demand; Oranges and Lemons are plentiful. Amongst Vegetables, Carrots and Turnips are abundant and good; Cauliflowers, Broccoli, &c., sufficient for the demand. Asparagus, French Beans, Rhubarb, and Sea-kale, are plentiful. France, Belgium, and Holland still contribute considerably to the stock of Potatoes. Lettuce and other salad are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms are pretty plentiful. Cut Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Christmas Roses, Camellias, Gardenias, Fuchsias, and Roses.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Jan. 22.—The middling and superior qualities of both Kent and Sussex Hops find purchasers without difficulty at last week's rates. Inferior descriptions are heavy of sale, and quotations are merely nominal.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, Jan. 22.—From the prevalence of southerly winds, our market has been sparingly supplied the last fortnight, which has caused a large quantity of warehoused Potatoes to be cleared away. The following are this day's quotations:—Yorkshire Regents, 100s. to 140s.; Newcastle ditto, 90s. to 100s.; Scotch ditto, 90s. to 130s.; Ditto, Cups, 70s. to 90s.; Ditto Whites, 60s. to 80s.; French ditto, 80s. to 110s.; Belgian ditto, 80s. to 90s.; Dutch ditto, 50s. to 70s.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, Jan. 22.—A fair delivery has taken place since our last report, yet the quotations have further receded 3d. per cwt. To-day, P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 41s. to 41s. 3d. per cwt. The transactions for forward delivery are trifling. Town Tallow, 41s. to 42s. per cwt. Rough fat has fallen to 2s. 4d. per 8 lbs.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The operations in the different kinds of Seeds were of little interest, and quotations of most articles remained nominally as on Monday last. Canaryseed was, however, in improved request, and 4s. to 5s. per qr. dearer.

BRITISH SEEDS.
Cloverseed, red 30s. to 35s.; fine, 35s. to 38s.; white, 30s. to 40s. Cow Grass [nominal]

—s. to —s.

Linseed (per qr.)

sowing 56s. to 50s.; crushing 42s. to 48s.

Linseed Cake (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each)

£11 10s. to £12 10s.

Trefoil (per cwt.)

15s. to 21s.

Rapeseed, new (per last)

£27 to £23

Ditto Cake (per ton)

£4 15s. to £5

Mustard (per bush) white

8s. to 10s.; brown nominal

Turnip, white (per bush)

—s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.

Coriander (per cwt.)

18s. to 25s.

Canary (per quarter)

85s. to 88s.; fine 90s. to 92s.

Tares, Winter, per bush

0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.

Caraway (per cwt.)

28s. to 29s.; new, 30s. to 31s.

Rye Grass (per qr.)

17s. to 38s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.

28s. to 35s.

Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.

22s. to 45s.

Linseed (per qr.)

Baltic 42s. to 46s.; Odessa, 42s. to 46s.

Linseed Cake (per ton)

£8 10s. to £10 10s.

Rape Cake (per ton)

£4 15s. 5d.

Coriander (per cwt.)

16s. to 20s.

Hempseed, small (per qr.)

45s. to 48s.; do. Dutch, 45s. to 47s.

Tares (per qr.)

28s. to 30s.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb. 1½d. to 1½d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb. 1½d. to 1½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb. 1½d. to 1½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb. 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb. 2½d. to 2½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb. 2½d. to 3½d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb. 3½d. to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; Horse hides, 8s. to 8s. 6d.; Polled Sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Kents and Half-breeds, 2s. 4d. to 3s. 9d.; Downs, 2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt.

22s. 6d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 36s. 6d.; brown, 36s. 6d.; Gallipoli, per ton, £48; Spanish, £47; Sperm, £80 to £83; do. bagged, £83; South Sea, £25 to £27 10s.; Seal, pale, £25 10s.; do. coloured, £23 10s.; Cod £23 10s.; Cocoa nut, per ton, £40 to £42; Palm, £28 to £32 10s.; Whale Fins: South Sea, £135 per ton; North West, £135. Market very quiet.

COAL MARKET, Monday, Jan. 15.

Market ended heavy, with a reduction of 1s. 6d. from this day se'night. Hutton's, 16s. 6d.; Stewart's, 16s.; Braddly's, 15s. 1d.; Kellogg's, 15s.; Eden, 15s.; East Hutton, 14s.; Wylam, 13s. Fresh arrivals, 63; left from last day, 194; total, 257.

COLONIAL MARKETS, Tuesday Evening.

The quantity of sugar offered in public sale has been unusually large to-day, but it was freely met by the buyers, and four-fifths found buyers at a decline of about 6d. 10,000 bags Mauritius sold, brown, 29s.; 34s.; yellow, 35s. to 40s. 4,500 bags Madras sold, very low to fine brown, 28s.; 32s.; yellow, 32s. 6d., 35s. 3,000 bags Penang sold, 30s.; 35s.; and 1,500 bags Bengal, 470 hids. West India were sold in the private contract markets. The refined market has been rather inactive, low to fine grocery lumps, 48s., 51s.

COFFEE.—The large public sale of 4,900 bags Costa Rica went off well at full prices; good ordinary, 31s. 3s. 6d.; all sold, about half for exportation; good ordinary native Ceylon firm, 34s., 34s. 6d.

RICE.—The small public sale of white Brangul went off at a shade advance, 11s., 11s. 6d.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RELFE'S HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA, improved by the Dedicating Company's process, DAVISON and SYMINGTON Patented, on a perfectly novel plan, the nut being roasted by hot air, thereby preserving the fine flavour and highly nutritive quality of the cocoa in its fullest extent, and effectually eradicating all those grosser oily particles which have rendered the use of it objectionable to persons of weak digestion. The purity and superiority of this most extraordinary preparation has already secured for it a most extensive and increasing sale among the homoeopathic public, being strongly recommended by the most eminent of the faculty to persons of delicate health as far superior to any yet offered to those who desire an economical and agreeable beverage for the breakfast, luncheon, or tea table.—Prepared and sold by JOHN RELFE, No. 4, Gracechurch-street.

THE REGISTERED ADAMANTINE TEETH.

J. BEAVERS and Co., Successors of the late Mr. Thomas Beavers, who for more than forty years enjoyed the extensive patronage of the public, having succeeded in perfecting the above newly discovered teeth, beg to submit them to the notice of their numerous patrons and the public generally.

Some of the advantages of the Adamantine Teeth are, that they will not decay, change colour, break, or become in the least degree offensive. They can be fixed from one tooth to a complete set without extracting the stumps, or giving any pain whatever. J. B. and Co.'s charges are strictly moderate.

Irregularities in Children's Teeth carefully corrected. No charge for consultations.

J. Beavers and Co., Surgeon Dentists to his late R. H. the Duke of Sussex, 29, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket.

HALSE'S LETTERS on MEDICAL GALVANISM.

LETTER VI.

HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND INVALIDS.—Both medical men and patients are continually asking me to point out to them the difference between my machines and those small ones sold for three or four guineas each. The difference is this: the small ones have but one pair of plates, mine have twelve pair; the small ones have but three or four different powers, mine have fifteen distinct powers, and which may easily be made thirty distinct powers. You perhaps ask, what is the use of all this? I will tell you. As medical men, perhaps, I need not inform you, that the intensity of the shock is no proof of a quantity of fluid, and that, by a peculiar arrangement of the coil, it is possible to give just as strong a shock with one pair of plates, as you can with five hundred pair without the coil. You may easily satisfy yourself that the quantity of fluid which travels through the body of the patient with the use of one pair of plates and the coil is next to nothing, although the intensity of the shock may be tremendous. My experience has taught me, that without quantity of fluid be made to travel through the body, as well as intensity, galvanism does no good. I say "my experience has taught me," and I also say, that I believe my experience to be greater than all the medical galvanists in London put together, and, therefore, not to be despised. In the galvanic apparatus there are two sorts of intensity, viz., the intensity of the shock, and the intensity of the direct current without the shock. A single pair of plates and coil will easily produce the former, but the latter cannot be produced without a larger number of plates. It is this latter current which is so powerful as a remedial agent, for it carries quantity of fluid with it. You may take the following as an undoubted truth:—"A galvanic apparatus, to be of use as a remedial agent, must be capable of decomposing water with rapidity without the shock, and be capable of deflecting the galvanometer after the fluid has been made to pass through the body of the patient; that is, the body shall be made to complete the circuit between the battery and the galvanometer, and all this without the least shock." This is the best test you can have of the efficiency of a galvanic apparatus for medical purposes. All others are useless. For perfect conductors one pair of plates is just as effectual as a larger number, but you must remember that the body of the patient is an imperfect conductor, and, therefore, requires a larger number of plates to force this direct current through it. I repeat that this latter current is the remedial current, because it consists of both intensity and quantity. A slight shock is, however, also necessary in combination with the direct current. In my apparatus this direct current circulates through the body between the shocks. There are many ways of proving this, and which are pointed out in my instructions. Now, we will go to the regulating power. Those little machines have three or four distinct powers; mine have fifteen distinct powers. The shocks from those little machines are fully as powerful as from mine, but the weakest power of the two is considerably less in mine; so trifling, indeed, is the weakest power in my apparatus, that an infant may be galvanized by it without feeling the least inconvenience; and for such delicate organs as the eye and the ear such a weak power is indispensable, or else great injury may be done. We will, however, suppose, that the weakest and strongest powers are the same in both instruments; a lady is under the galvanic operation by one of the small instruments; she feels desirous of having the power increased a little; the next power is applied, she screams, it is too strong, and there is no means of getting a power between the two. Now, substitute my apparatus for the small one; the patient desires an increase of power; it is done, and she feels not the least inconvenience from it, simply because I have fifteen gradations from my weakest to my strongest power, and those little machines have but three or four gradations. Those persons who have been in the habit of using those small machines will now easily comprehend why my apparatuses are considered as superior to all others. Surely no one of common sense, who feels desirous of testing the remedial powers of galvanism, will, for the sake of a few

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

Now ready, seventy pages, price 6d.,

THE REFORMER'S ALMANACK and POLITICAL YEAR-BOOK FOR 1849.

Extract of a letter from JOSEPH HUME, Esq., M.P.:—"The 'Reformer's Almanack' will be a very useful addition to those publications that are now making the real state of the country known to the people; and it will aid in pointing out the causes of the heavy, unequal, and oppressive taxation, consequent on the large and uncalled for establishments in every branch of the public expenditure. The Almanack may reach thousands who, perhaps, have not the means of other information, and I am confident that the knowledge of the causes of the present heavy taxation, when generally known, must lead to the true remedy—'Reform in Parliament,' such as I submitted to the House of Commons in June last. Nothing less will stay the evils now so great."

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"One of the very best and most complete works of its class. The public are much indebted to it for the knowledge of many 'great facts' and startling exposures of political peculation."—*North Mercury*.

"The Reformer's Almanack and Political Year Book' contains, as its name would indicate, a large fund of political information, valuable to all who take an interest in the reformation of those abuses which have crept about the roots of our 'glorious constitution.'"—*Manchester Examiner*.

"A complete armoury from which the Reformers of all classes may furnish themselves in the conflict with class legislation."—*Worcester Chronicle*.

"This Almanack exactly conforms to the spirit of the age."—*Bucks Advertiser*.

London: AYLOTT and JONES, 8, Paternoster-row. Manchester: ABEL HEYWOOD. Leeds: Mrs. MANN, and J. HEATON. Edinburgh: A. MUIRHEAD, Nicolson-street. Glasgow: J. RATTRAY, 86, Tron-gate. And may be had of any Bookseller.

An ample supply of each of the following
NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS,
Is in Circulation at

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, 28, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury-square. Single Subscription, One Guinea per Annum.

Macaulay's England, 50 copies. Lockhart's Life of Scott. A New Edition. Conquest of Peru. Harvey's Memoirs of George the Second. Friends in Council. Life of William Collins. Mills's Political Economy and Logic. Somerville's Physical Geography. Coleridge's Idea of Life. Wilkinson's Dalmatia. Vanity Fair, 50 copies. Mary Barton, 25 copies. Fountain of Arethusa. The Two Baronesses. By Andersen. Harold, by Bulwer. Angela. Romance of the Peerage. Jane Eyre. Doctor Birch. The Ghost's Bargain. Mordaunt Hall. Sc. &c. &c.

EVERY NEW WORK OF MERIT OR INTEREST IS ADDED ON THE DAY OF PUBLICATION. And may be secured by Subscribers at One Guinea per Annum. The Two Guinea Subscription allows of Four Volumes at one time (or Six Volumes if exchanged in one parcel). The Three, Five, and Ten Guinea Subscriptions are suitable for Book Societies, or for Families uniting in one Subscription.

LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN, delivered in Exeter-hall before the Young Men's Christian Association. Printed from the Authors' Manuscripts, and under their supervision.

Just Published.

The POSSESSION OF SPIRITUAL RELIGION THE SUREST PRESERVATIVE from the SNARES OF INFIDELITY and the SEDUCTIONS OF FALSE PHILOSOPHY. By the Rev. JOHN ANGELL JAMES, of Birmingham. Price 3d. in a neat wrapper.

The CHARACTERISTICS of the MIDDLE AGES. By the Rev. THOMAS ARCHER, D.D. Price 3d. in neat wrapper.

The CHURCH and the WORLD. By the Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST W. NOEL, A.M. Price 2d. in neat wrapper.

In the Press.

The FRENCH REVOLUTION of 1848. By the Rev. WILLIAM ARTHUR, of Paris. The RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, 36, Paternoster-row; and sold by the Booksellers.

WHO WANTS A FRIEND? The *Gateshead Observer* says of the "FAMILY FRIEND," that "The boys and girls will like it, for it contains good stories; the young ladies will like it, for the sake of its pretty poetry, and its receipts for fancy work; the young men will like it, for it smacks of science; the women will like it, for it abounds in useful household receipts; the men will like it, for it treats of gardening, and natural history, and advises wives to be kind to their husbands. Those who love amusement will like it, for it swarms with conundrums. Everybody will like it, for it has a corner for everybody, and nobody need fear to find any harm in it."

Published by HOULSTON and STONKMAN, Paternoster-row, London (and may be obtained of any Bookseller), price 2d., Monthly. 33 pages, in neat magazine form.

The *Renfrewshire Advertiser* says, "It is a literary miracle in regard to cheapness." Nearly 100 newspapers have already spoken of it in similar terms.

The work commences the new year.

AN ANATOMY OF PARLIAMENT; being a complete Account of the Members of the House of Commons, and the Family, Professional, and other Influences that surround them, will be given as a SECOND SUPPLEMENT for 1849, with "JERROLD'S WEEKLY NEWS and FINANCIAL ECONOMIST" of SATURDAY, the 3rd FEB. The Largest Sheet allowed by Law—32 Pages, and 96 Columns. Every Saturday, price 6d., stamped.

Without one word of offence or personality, this Supplement will furnish one of the strongest proofs of the inefficiency of the present mode of representation ever offered to the public. Early orders to any Newsmen.—Office for Advertisements, 17, Upper Wellington-street, Strand.

TO CHURCH and CHAPEL WARDENS.—JEREMIAH EVANS and Company respectfully solicit an inspection of their extensive Stock of improved WARM AIR STOVES, adapted for churches, chapels, school-rooms, public buildings, and all other places requiring artificial heat. Houses, conservatories, &c., heated by a newly-invented hot-water apparatus, on very moderate terms.

Manufactory, 33, King William-street, London-bridge.

In one vol. royal 8vo, price 21s. cloth.

THE MODERN ORATOR; containing a complete Collection of the most celebrated Speeches of William Pitt, first Earl of Chatham, R. B. Sheridan, Lord Erskine, and Edmund Burke; with Biographical Memoirs, Introductions to the Speeches, and numerous Explanatory Notes.

The Authors may be had separately:—

1. PITT'S (Earl of CHATHAM) SPEECHES, price 6s. cloth.
2. SHERIDAN'S (Right Hon. R. BRINSLEY) SPEECHES, price 4s. 6d. cloth.

3. ERSKINE'S (Lord) SPEECHES at the BAR, price 6s. cloth.
4. BURKE'S (Right Hon. Edmund) SPEECHES, price 10s. cloth.

In one vol. royal 8vo, price 21s. cloth.

THE MODERN ORATOR; containing a complete Collection of the most celebrated Speeches of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox; with Memoir, Introduction, Notes, Index, and a Portrait.

"Having broken ground, the 'Modern Orator' gathered strength as it progressed, and Chatham's speeches were followed by those of Burke, Erskine, and Sheridan, making the first volume; and latterly a second volume has been entirely devoted to the speeches of Fox.... We hailed the publication at its outset as one which was likely to answer its purpose."—*Morning Chronicle*.

"We cannot refrain from expressing our approbation of the manner in which this edition of Lord Chatham's speeches has been presented to the public. It bears marks of research and judgment, which reflect considerable credit on the editor, by whom the 'Modern Orator,' as the work at large is termed, has been continued to the present time, embracing the speeches of Fox, in one thick volume."—*Times*.

"A judicious selection from the best speeches of the last age, including the imperious and impassioned harangues of Chatham, the glowing and brilliant rhetoric of Sheridan, the lofty and philosophic eloquence of Burke, and that rare combination of powerful reasoning and touching eloquence which distinguished Erskine."—*Legal Observer*.

AYLOTT and JONES, 8, Paternoster-row.

Second edition, in foolscap 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

THE CONVENT; a Narrative founded on fact. By R. M'CHINDEL, Authoress of "The School Girl in France," &c. &c.

Contents:—The Convent Bells—the Spanish Novice—the Gardens—the Dawn of Light—Fearful Anticipations—the Night Watch—the Dying Nun—the Miracle—the Examination—the Confessional—the Escape.

AYLOTT and JONES, 8, Paternoster-row.

COCKS'S MUSICAL ALMANACK for 1849.

Price 1s.

"This is one of the numberless capital publications of those most spirited of London music publishers, Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co. It begins with a list of the Royal Chapel Cathedral and Collegiate Church Organists; then follows a Calendar, in which every day in every month is shown to have been rendered memorable by some musical birth, death, or other event; a copious commentary following each month, which unanswerably demonstrates that the house of Messrs. Cocks and Co., is to be looked upon as the auspicious *lucina* of all the modern inspired conceptions of the world of music. A mass of useful musical and miscellaneous information concludes the work; which, being as cheap as it is excellent, will, doubtless, find its way into every professional and amateur circle on both sides of the Atlantic."—*Vide Jersey Times*, January 9, 1849.

CLARE'S PSALMODY, for the Voice and Piano, or Organ, complete in Twelve Parts, 3s. each, or in four vols., 10s. 6d. each.

"We delivered Part I. into the hands of a lady friend a week ago, and she has returned it with an accompaniment, avowing that it is the most delightful collection of Sacred Music she had ever seen; there are forty-two pieces (in part I.), embracing most of the favourites in vogue at our churches."—*Vide Berwick Warder*.

VOCAL DUETS.

WHAT ARE THE WILD WAVES SAYING? 2s. 6d. Suggested on an incident in "Dombey and Son." Words by J. E. CARPENTER; Music by STEPHEN GLOVER.

"Mr. Glover has happily succeeded in producing a duet which is of a high order, without being difficult, and which must be a favourite. Its devotional character will introduce it in many instances where music of a lighter character is excluded. 'A Voice from the Waves,' an answer to the foregoing duet. We have just glanced over the music by the same composer, forming an admirable companion to 'What are the Wild Waves Saying?'—*Illustrated London News*.

"The celebrated vocal duet, suggested by an incident in 'Dombey and Son.' Words by J. E. Carpenter; the music by Stephen Glover, who has produced a very delightful composition, which will hold its place after the ephemera of the hour are forgotten."—*Vide Morning Chronicle*.

"The words of this duet are most beautiful, and are imbued with so deep a tone of piety and feeling as to fit them admirably for the most select domestic circle. The air is very sweet and melodious, and the accompaniment is admirably adapted to the various sentiments expressed in the verses."—*Vide British Mother's Magazine*, by Mrs. Bakewell, No. 48.

"A beautiful and plaintive duet, most interesting from its connexion with Dickens's popular work—'Dombey and Son.' The music is sweet, and well-suited to the words."—*Vide The Wills and Gloucestershire Standard*, January 16.

A VOICE FROM THE WAVES. 2s. 6d. (Answer to "What are the Wild Waves Saying?" Words by R. RYAN. Music by STEPHEN GLOVER.

"An answer to the above, and equally deserving of praise, though, perhaps, somewhat more difficult for less practised vocalists."—*Vide The Wills and Gloucestershire Standard*, Jan. 16.

"There is a sweetness about this duet that one cannot soon forget. Its perfection is, that you cannot find out any particular movement to cite as a beauty, it is all so complete."—*Vide Era*, January 16.

NEW FOREIGN AND ENGLISH VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. This day is published, to be had gratis and postage free, Part VII. of Messrs. R. Cocks and Co.'s LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

London: New Burlington-street.

Also, as above, a Catalogue of Ancient Music; ditto of Foreign Music, selected by Mr. R. Cocks during his tour on the Continent.

COALS.

R. S. DIXON, Providence Wharf, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, begs to inform his Friends and the Public (he may confidently say without exaggeration) that he can supply them better and cheaper than any other house in the trade west of London-bridge. He has a contract with the most Honourable the Marquis of Londonderry and others for best Coals. He has ships of his own constructed to lower their masts, and come above bridge and deliver alongside his wharf, by which he is enabled to supply Coals of a much better size than when they have been broken by being turned over into barges. He also saves the great loss of small occasioned by it, at least 6d. a ton, ship's delivery, &c., is, lighterage 9d.

Best Sunderland Coals well screened.... for Cash s. d.
Best Newcastle ditto ditto ditto 23 0
Best Second ditto ditto ditto 20s. to 21 0
Welsh, Hartley, and Engine Coals of all kinds on the lowest possible terms.

MESSRS. DEAN and SON invite the attention of those engaged in tuition to the following reviews, selected from a large number, commendatory of Miss Corner, as an historian for the school-room:—

"Miss Corner is an excellent historian for the school-room."—*Spectator*.

"Miss Corner is concise in matter, yet perspicuous in style, delicate in narration, yet accurate in record, comprehensive in reference, yet simple in arrangement."—*Deconport Independent*.

"Miss Corner writes intelligibly and fluently, with much easy and winning grace."—*Magazine of Arts and Sciences*.

"The beauty of composition throughout the writings of Miss Corner is singular and fascinating."—*Sun*.

"Miss Corner has acquired a deserved celebrity for the singularly attractive and intelligible manner she has in narrating history."—*Critic*.

Corner's accurate Histories, commencing at the earliest periods and continued to the present time, are interspersed with faithful descriptions of the manners, the domestic habits, and condition of the people, in different epochs of their history, and consist of the Histories of

	Bound, with the Questions.	Without the Questions.
ENGLAND and WALES; five fine plates, and map	4s.	3 6
IRELAND; three fine plates, and map	3s.	2 6
SCOTLAND; three fine plates and map	3s.	2 6
FRANCE; three fine plates and map	3s.	2 6
SPAIN and PORTUGAL; three fine plates and map	3s.	2 6
DENMARK, SWEDEN, and NORWAY; two plates and map	2 6	
GERMANY, including Austria; three fine plates and map	3 6	
TURKEY and OTTOMAN EMPIRE; three fine plates and map	3 6	
POLAND and RUSSIA; three fine plates and map	3 6	
ITALY and SWITZERLAND; three fine plates and map	3 6	
HOLLAND and BELGIUM; two fine plates and map ..	2 6	
ROME; third edition, with Questions to each chapter, and a full Chronological Table	3 6	

A detailed Prospectus of the above Histories, by Miss Corner, may be had for distribution, free, on application.

Just Published, with illustrations, price 1s. sewed, or 1s. 6d. bound, the fourth edition of the PLAY GRAMMAR, by Miss CORNER. Also, by the same Author, and at same price, EVERY CHILD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, for the junior classes.

Charles Butler's Guide to Useful Knowledge; an easy Catechism of the most useful information, 1s. 6d. bound in cloth. Charles Butler's Easy Guide to Geography, and Use of the Globes, seven maps, 2s., or without the maps and Use of the Globes, 1s. 6d. bound.

London: DEAN and Son, 35, Threadneedle-street; and by order of all Booksellers.

In duodecimo, price 5s. cloth.

MEMOIRS of the late CHRISTMAS EVANS, of Wales. By DAVID RHYD STEPHEN.

"The author has only to say, that, as Christmas Evans lived in earnest, he has written the book in earnest; and to all earnest minds he fearlessly commits it."—*Preface*.

AYLOTT and JONES, 8, Paternoster-row.

Just published, price 2s.

THE UNION of CHURCH and STATE a HEATHEN PRINCIPLE. By S. BERARD.

London: HAMILTON, ADAMS, and Co. Richmond: M. BELL.

THE NICOLL, REGENT-STREET AND CORNHILL.

THE NICOLL.—This is the trade mark and distinctive title given to a Patented Paletot, or Outer Coat, which, though used as a warm winter covering, can at the same time be converted into a light Walking Paletot, by simply detaching a wadded interlining, and which can be again as easily attached at the pleasure of the wearer, who in both cases will maintain an unaltered and most gentlemanly appearance.

The material corresponds in durability and excellence with that of the celebrated Registered Paletot (6 and 7 Vic. cap. 65) of Llama cloth. The Patentes of the Nicoll being the Proprietors and sole originators of both garments, the same moderate prices existing in each, and they continue to be honoured with the patronage of their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxo Weimar, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and all others distinguished in rank and fashion, the Court, the Pulpit, and the Bar.

RAILWAY TRAVELLERS will perceive great convenience in its Pocket Protector, which effectually preserves from loss the railway ticket, loose cash, &c., besides a peculiar comfort for night travelling, which must be seen and worn to be appreciated. There are Agents for the sale of the above patented articles of dress in all the principal towns throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies, keeping an assortment ready for inspection. But any gentleman residing where there is no agent can promptly receive the Nicoll, &c., by enclosing (accompanied by a money order) the number of inches, or two pieces of string, describing his measurement around the chest and waist, to H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 120, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill, London.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Under

Patronage of Royalty, and the authority of the Faculty. Upwards of Forty Years' Experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of Asthma, Winter Cough, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Pulmonary maladies.

They have deservedly obtained the high patronage of their Majesties the King of Prussia, and the King of Hanover; very many, also, of the Nobility and Clergy, and of the Public generally, use them, under the recommendation of some of the most eminent of the Faculty. They have immediate influence over the following cases:—Asthmatic and Consumptive Complaints, Coughs, Shortness of Breath, Hoarseness, &c. &c.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes, 1s. 14d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London; and Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine vendors in the Kingdom.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges," are engraved on the Government Stamp of each box.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

Dover, February 25th, 1848.

"SIR,—Please to send to Messrs. Barclay and Sons for enclosure another dozen of your excellent Cough Lozenges. Having lately had a severe attack of influenza, attended with violent cough for five days, preventing my lying down in bed, I made trial of your lozenges, and am happy to say, with the blessing of God, they proved of the greatest service, and their use produced almost instantaneous relief. I give you this intelligence from a desire that others might also be led to make the trial. I hope they will experience the same result."

I remain, yours truly,

O. HAMBRICK.

To Mr. Keating, 79, St. Paul's-churchyard.

Printed by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIALI, of No. 32, Cloudesty-terrace, Islington, and SAMUEL COCKSHAW, of No. 48, Baker-street, in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, at No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, in the parish of St. Martin Ludgate, in the City of London, and published, for the proprietor, by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIALI, at the office, No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, — WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1849.